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FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The New England
Watch and Ward Society

Oct. 5, 1921



1920-1921

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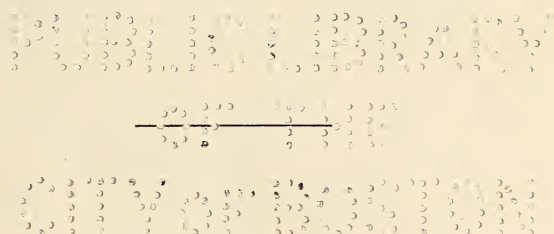
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We ask any person aware of evils that require correction to notify the Secretary, MR. J. FRANK CHASE, Room 401, 142 BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, who will regard all information, when so desired, as strictly confidential.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE NEW ENGLAND
WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

Founded in 1878
Incorporated in 1884 in Boston

FOR THE YEAR 1920-1921



BOSTON:
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, ROOM 401
142 BERKELEY STREET
1921

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OBJECT

The object of this society is to remove commercialized temptations to vice and crime — to stop up sources of corruption. Its work is not remedial but preventive — it must make its appeal through the head to the heart — and it does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

APPEAL

“Persons who, being liable to WATCH AND WARD, neglect or refuse without reasonable excuse to appear and do duty personally or by sufficient substitute; and constables or officers or members of the watch who refuse to execute and observe proper orders, shall forfeit ten dollars.”

Section 7, Chapter 31, of the Revised
Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.

It is curious that this old law is on our Statute books to-day. It is of course a “dead letter,” but the need of *watch and ward* is still most urgent.

Can you “do duty personally” in the difficult but most necessary *preventive* work which we are doing?

Will you not, therefore, give to us — your “sufficient substitute” — a generous subscription, to enable us to do it for you?

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to The New England Watch and Ward Society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of.....

OFFICERS FOR 1920 - 1921

President

Rev. FREDERICK B. ALLEN
(Founder of the Society) 1 Joy St.

Vice Presidents

CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D.	ARTHUR McARTHUR
Rev. GEO. A. GORDON, D.D.	Pres. L. H. MURLIN, D.D.
Rt. Rev. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D.	Rev. ENDICOTT PEABODY
JOSEPH LEE	Rev. AUSTIN K. DEBLOIS
Rev. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D.	BERNARD J. ROTHWELL

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GODFREY L. CABOT

Assistant Treasurer

FRANCIS J. MOORS

Secretary

J. FRANK CHASE, 142 Berkeley St., Room 401
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Counsel

JOHN W. RORKE

Auditor

HERBERT B. LORD

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EDWARD H. CHANDLER	JOHN H. STORER
JULIAN L. COOLIDGE	Rev. HENRY B. WASHBURN
Prof. S. H. WOODBRIDGE	

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CHAS. J. BISHOP, 1884-95.
Rev. WM. J. TUCKER, D.D., 1895-99.
Rt. Rev. WM. N. McVICAR, D.D., 1899-1902.
Rt. Rev. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D., 1902-04.
Hon. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1904-08.
Pres. G. STANLEY HALL, LL.D., 1909-10.

Vice Presidents

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Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D., 1878-1909.
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Rev. E. W. DONALD, 1893-1904.
GEORGE H. QUINCY, 1894-95.
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 1894-1910.
HERBERT S. CARRUTH, 1894-95.
Prof. GEO. H. PALMER, 1898-1905.
JEROME JONES, 1907-10.
Pres. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, LL.D., 1907-13.
Pres. W. F. HUNTINGTON, LL.D., 1907-13.
Hon. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1907-14.
Rev. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D., 1907-14.
Hon. EDWIN D. MEAD, 1911-18.
Dr. CLARENCE J. BLAKE, 1897-1919.
Mr. JOSEPH G. THORP, 1894-1921.

PAST DIRECTORS

The men whose courageous and aggressive righteousness inspired them, in their time, wisely to direct the work of this Society; faithfully to bear its responsibilities; cheerfully to bear the prejudices; gloriously to rejoice in a better, cleaner, safer City and Commonwealth and New England, which they had a share in bringing about.

IRVING O. WHITING, 1878-81.

J. C. PROCTOR, 1878-82.

CHARLES J. BISHOP, 1878-95.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Jr., 1878-87.

HOMER B. SPRAGUE, 1878-86.

J. D. W. FRENCH, 1878-1901.

WILLIAM R. NICHOLS, 1878-82.

JAMES M. HUBBARD, 1880-82.

SAMUEL N. BROWN, 1880-82.

CHARLES F. WYMAN, 1880-1904.

CHARLES W. DEXTER, 1880-86.

WILLIAM H. LADD, 1880-96.

ARTHUR B. ELLIS, 1883-93.

LORIN F. DELAND, 1884-88.

BENJAMIN F. REDFERN, 1884-96.

WARREN K. BLODGETT, Jr., 1886-91.

WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, 1886-88.

JAMES W. TUFTS, 1887-88.

FRANCIS B. SEARS, 1887-88.

Rev. CHARLES F. DOLE, 1887-88.

JOHN P. ALMY, 1888-89.

Rev. ALBERT G. LAMSON, 1889-91.

EDMUND D. BARBOUR, 1890-92.

CURTIS GUILD, Jr., 1892-93.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON, 1892-94.

JOHN S. LOCKWOOD, 1892-1920.

A. S. LOVETT, 1893-1915.

Rev. J. A. BEVINGTON, 1893-95.

ARCHIBALD M. HOWE, 1894-95.
REV. RUFUS B. TOBEY, 1894-1914.
CHARLES W. BIRTWELL, 1894-1917.
DR. EDWIN W. DWIGHT, 1895-1900.
REV. CHRISTOPHER R. ELIOT, 1900-02.
MARCUS MORTON, 1900-07.
MALBON G. RICHARDSON, 1900-02.
ROBERT A. WOODS, 1900-03.
ROLLIN LYNDE HARTT, 1901-02.
JOHN S. ADAMS, 1902-16.
WILLIAM V. KELLEN, 1902-06.
DELCEVARE KING, 1902-15.
WILLIAM I. COLE, 1903-15.
MAX MITCHELL, 1903-05.
JAMES F. WISE, 1903-17.
MYER BLOOMFIELD, 1906-08.
JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, 1906-07.
Prof. J. M. BARKER, 1907-16.
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, 1907-09.
HENRY CHASE, 1907-09.
FRANCIS BATCHELDER, 1908-09.
ALVIN E. DODD, 1910-15.
DR. WM. F. BOOS, 1911-20.
ERNEST S. BUTLER, 1912-14.
DR. WM. N. BULLARD, 1919-20.
Rabbi HARRY LEVI, 1919-20.

PAST TREASURERS

CHARLES J. BISHOP, 1878-83.
CHARLES F. WYMAN, 1884-85.
ARTHUR B. ELLIS, 1886-91.
JOHN S. LOCKWOOD, 1892-1901.
JOHN S. ADAMS, 1902-09.
RUFUS B. TOBEY, 1910.
DELCEVARE KING, 1910-15.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

142 BERKELEY STREET, ROOM 401,

March 1, 1921.

*To the Members and Friends of The New England
Watch and Ward Society:*

Two important facts have influenced the work of this Society during the past year, the regime of National Prohibition and the activity of the Federal Government in the control of social diseases. The latter will end in June, the former will continue under new auspices.

**Disease
Abolition**

The impending lapse of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board is a regrettable result of the national demand for economy, assisted by the political pressure of sections of the country where the war campaign for morals and efficiency was regarded as a war method and not a national ideal.

The suppression of the breeding places of the social diseases in New England, we can testify, has been thorough; the abolition of them throughout the country has been *remarkable*. That a federal agency productive of so much good should be allowed to pass with the end of war is almost inconceivable.

The splendid service of Lieut. Hannibal L. Hamlin and Miss Mary Driscoll entitle them to Distinguished Service Medals.

This year closes the first full year of national prohibition, and its effects in reducing the commercialized vices has been very great. Alcohol, the great artificial stimulant to immorality, has lost its sway. The money power that it exerted has largely vanished. Authorities have been unshackled who long obeyed its dictates. Victims long bent down have lifted themselves erect again. Our land is nearer freedom than ever before. With more efficient enforcement of prohibition, improvement in the vice conditions will obtain.

**Prohibi-
tion**

The limit of the usefulness of this Society is only fixed by the funds to work with. There is always good work that could be undertaken if we had the money for expenses. We earnestly urge our friends to give generously, that no opportunity of real advantage to the community need go by unimproved.

**Appeal
for
Funds**

Prohibition and Prevention

becomes commercialized. The cafés which long served as markets of vice were dried up by the advent of national prohibition. Places were closed which had run most flagrantly for years, entrenched behind easy-going public officials who mistook themselves for judges and demanded court evidence, who seemed to think more of preserving moneyed interests than the interests of manhood. Our Society had fought these places with varying success for ten years and finally had to reach the conclusion that the only way to reform the liquor business was to abolish it. As the café system succeeded the red light system, we have watched for manifestations of a new system, but it has not appeared.

The present practice of the social evil is what might for a better name be called the "individual system." Its organized character is gone. It can best be fought by use of the white slave laws which were intended to prevent the exploitation of women in immorality for pecuniary profit. The organized character of the nuisance is gone except when attempted for a short time or until evidence can be secured. The irreducible minimum in Boston has been about reached. What is true of Boston is likewise true of nearly all sections of New England. Now our task is to preserve the present high standard.

"True Name" Inspections

The "True Name Law," with its demand for registration on the part of all hotels and lodging houses, has contributed greatly to the clean-up. It would be of great value in Boston if the official inspections of hotels by the police as initiated by the late Hon. Stephen O'Meara should be resumed.

(c) Artificial Stimulants to Immorality

Alcohol

It is to the great credit of humanity that prevalent immorality has to be stimulated. There are businesses that need regulation and governmental control because when unrestrained they tend to lead to commercialized sex offenses. Such are intoxicants. These contributed more than any one factor to the social evil.

"Jazz"

Dancing is another powerful stimulant to a loose life. The "jazz" spirit is a spirit of abandonment. When it manifests itself in the "shimmy dance" it is the acme of temptation.

We are to be congratulated on the entrance into our police

system of women police officers. This is a preventive measure of great importance and none of greater importance than to keep our dance halls well supervised.

The Committee on Public Amusements, of which a director of this Society, Rev. Raymond Calkins, is chairman, has shown great skill in ridding our theaters of shows that would amuse by degrading the audience. Some shows still offend in spite of all efforts to control them. The practice of employing girl ushers at our playhouses is not good and results in many social wrecks. When girl ushers at small pay mingle freely with young men at a play the very title of which brings a blush to modesty, we have a combination that ought not to be tolerated.

The Pub
Amuse-
ment
Commit

(d) Obscenity

The expected inundation of indecent pictures from the countries of Europe where our army was quartered did not materialize, we are glad to announce.

Occasional collections of indescribable filth have appeared, and still more rarely have been commercialized, but on the whole the indecent book and picture is scarce, except in one line. That concerns the fashionable novel. We seem to be at the threshold of a recrudescence of the problem novel.

We often have reason to rejoice that our booksellers themselves through their committee for that purpose are on the alert to discover and expose for prosecution cases of lascivious literature.

II. Crimes against Public Policy

It was prophesied that prohibition would lead to an increase in gaming, to offset the demand for excitement which the absence of "kick" in beverages no longer supplies. We cannot see that there has been any great increase in gambling. It is true that at the close of the war the army sent home many men with a passion for gambling, but be it said to the credit of the veterans of the World War, they soon settled down to legitimate business, and conditions in relation to gambling have become no worse but rather improved.

Manual Gambling

Manual Gambling in the form of gambling nuisances can exist only where police departments are decidedly tolerant. Our gambling laws are such that any place where crowds of men frequent and the police have probable cause to suspect, may be raided. A raid even though unproductive has a tendency to stop gambling. A second raid will lead its promoters to close up because of a dearth of patronage. One of the largest raids of this year was in an ancient city in an adjoining county. Our raid was successful in securing gambling implements and a large group of players. All were arrested, including the keeper. Instead of coming to court and paying a small fine, those arrested sent substitutes or "ringers-in" to court to plead under the names of those arrested. This constituted contempt of court. In four cases we called it to the court's attention and the judge imposed a fine of fifty dollars each for contempt. In default of payment the offenders were locked up. Others who feared a similar result hastened to make peace by confessing their offense. We summoned those fined for being present, as witnesses against the promoter. The keeper induced them not to answer the summons and sent them to a distant camp. We learned of it and had capias issued, arrested them and brought them to court. They confessed their offense and informed on the person responsible for their contempt. We had him arrested for his contempt and proved it. He was given a fine of one hundred dollars. On the charge of promoting a gambling nuisance the court gave him a sentence of six months.

The practice of imposing on the court by sending substitutes or "ringers-in" is common and it seemed worth while to pay special attention to it in order to try to break up the practice.

This case strongly illustrates the evil which a tolerance of gambling brings on. The police become the servants of the gambling promoters. The money which is made so easily by the promoters is used not only to corrupt the police but is given to campaign funds and to buy protection by political influence. Subsidized for one purpose the authorities are subsidized for all purposes and the public gets no service from its servants. A small group of gamblers exploit the vices for

Ringers-
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ontempt

olitical
orruption

their own profit and grow stronger and stronger. They even reach out into the county authorities and dictate how they shall conduct their offices. When we or other State-wide activities want county officers to assist us, they flout their oath of office and refuse. One county ring helps another and the corruption reaches even to the Capitol.

The battle we put up at Salem cost the Society three hundred dollars for the transcript of the evidence alone, but it was worth while, since it broke the power of one ring which had been growing stronger until it seemed as if the processes of justice were breaking down. When men sworn to do so refuse to serve the court's processes it comes near to nullifying our legal machinery.

Non-Manual Gambling — Lotteries

Only one small case of the Louisiana Lottery came to our attention during the year. There has been growing strong and extending year by year, however, a form of lottery known as the "clearing house lottery." This is worked by selling for fifty cents a ticket with a number having four digits. The holder of a ticket wins if the number on the ticket is identical with the last four numbers of the total of the clearings as announced in the newspapers by the comptroller of the New York or Boston Clearing Houses. If the last three numbers are identical he is entitled to a lower prize, and a still lower one if the last two numbers are identical. The capital prize is one hundred dollars. Now remembering that under governmental regulation a century ago fifteen per cent only of the proceeds of a lottery could be held out for the promoters' profits, it will be seen that the capital prize should be about \$4,250. Hence, to begin with, it is an unfair lottery according to former standards and can prosper only by imposing on the ignorance of its patrons. Its ticket numbers run from 0000 to 9,999, hence is exhausted in about 10,000 combinations if only one set of tickets is used, but we have found six sets of the same lottery tickets actually sold simultaneously; that does not affect its character except as to its magnitude. In one large case it was proven that \$30,000 per month was being banked. The court imposed sentence of six months each on two offenders for promoting that particular lottery.

The
Clearing
House
Pools

This form of lottery has grown so great that now but one method of conquering it seems to promise success. We are now treating with the officials of the New York, Boston, and other Clearing Houses in an effort to get them to announce the total of the clearings in round figures or in millions only. If the last four figures were zeroes the Clearing House lotteries, so called, could not use the widely read, honestly arrived at, convenient figures. The last four figures are very flexible — scarcely twice alike. If the total of the New York clearings were, say, three hundred millions, the fraction — \$9,999 — of the last four figures would only at the most change the result by one thirty-thousandth. The error need never be more than \$5,000, or one sixty-thousandth of the exact total, and by round figures one day would be one sixty-thousandth over and the next one sixty-thousandth under, so that in a week it would be correct to a fraction of much less than one sixty-thousandth. Inasmuch as the Clearing House now disregards the pennies of a day's sales in their announcement, and that could make an inaccuracy of one three-hundred millionth, our request would only be asking that they permit a further inexactness of one five-thousandth in their statement. In other words, round figures in the Clearing House totals would make a great moral gain with a very little and negligible scientific loss. This loss would approach more and more absolute accuracy.

The big financiers and statisticians agree as to the feasibility of this suggestion. It promises a large and quick method of solving a doughty problem.

No such easy course is open in drying up the baseball pools which are yearly increasing. For the suppression of this we proposed a new law, but it was given leave to withdraw.

Punchboards and Gambling Slot Machines

Here we come upon the primary schools of gambling. These are so widespread that only by persistent effort and continuous prosecution can the boys and girls be kept free from temptation to try their luck and be initiated into the fever of gambling.

III. Crimes against Public Health

The great question of interest in this department is whether or not there has been an increase in the drug traffic since national prohibition went into effect.

It is not an easy matter to investigate.

1. Because an examination of the records of the legitimate processes of distribution sheds little light on the increase or *decrease* of the illegal traffic in and sale of drugs. The "habitué" or addict seldom gets into the physician's hands, nor does he secure his supply through legitimate and legal sources. He depends upon the vice sources of supply, securing it from the so-called "peddlers." The peddler does not secure it from legal sources or by legal means, but depends for his supply on men who have facilities for securing it in relatively large amounts. These men are called "merchants." They are men who can afford to undertake journeys to distant places within or outside of the State, sometimes outside of the United States, to contiguous countries where such drugs are accessible either because of a paucity of law or laxness of enforcement. The greatest source of supply during the past year has been the steamships coming from Italian ports. This matter ought to be called to the attention of the Italian Government through diplomatic channels. Friendly co-operation between our Government and that of Italy would greatly reduce smuggling. Some of these merchants use persons whose business takes them to foreign countries and secure the services of these messengers as agents for procuring large quantities and to smuggle the drugs into the United States. These merchants at times will travel to foreign countries and bring back a concealed supply, using the greatest ingenuity in hiding their illicit supply. The hiding of a supply from Canada in an auto tire is not unheard of. The merchant will sell his supply at a profit of one thousand per cent to the peddler. The peddler will sell his supply at a profit of one thousand per cent to a "victim." The victim will obtain his money by any method, even the most daring criminal means.

How much of this "illegal traffic" goes on it is hard to say. That as much is going on as was obtaining in 1912 or 1913 we can say only by comparing results obtained in 1912 or

1913 with the results obtained by the same methods in 1920. Our agents just as favorably situated in 1920 as in 1912-1913 find that evidence is harder to secure; that opportunities to buy on the streets of peddlers are less frequent; that prices are very much higher. It is probably true that the price of illegal drugs sold by peddlers is cheaper today than in 1919, but in our judgment this is not to be explained by less skill on the part of the new forces of police than the old possessed. It is rather due to a greater organization of the methods by which merchants and peddlers "scour" the world for their supply and have created an effective corps of agents to smuggle it in or have organized methods of defeating the Harrison Act or of meeting police methods. There has been time for the vice interests to learn how to do it and for large accumulations of capital to be created for ingenious methods to be devised. There seems to be no better State law that can be devised than Massachusetts has. There seems to be continuous and honest efforts on the part of our police. We wish to thank District Attorney Pelletier and Superintendent Michael J. Crowley for their effective co-operation in some important cases that we recently brought to discourage smuggling drugs into this port.

Our one hope is in better federal law or still better in advanced international law. The better federal law was introduced into Congress this year by Congressman Miller of Oregon in an effort on the part of the Chinese Citizens' Association of Seattle to prevent the importation into China from the United States of morphine said to be distributed in that country by the Japanese peddlers to supply the craving which the ban on opium has produced.

The Bill Has Provisions

For preventing the exportation of narcotic drugs or their being conveyed across the United States in bond. This provision is not only for the protecting of China, but for meeting a method of defeating the Harrison Act, which furnishes one of the greatest sources of supply for our drug traffic.

2. For preventing the importation of narcotics and the raw materials used in their manufacture. These drugs and materials can only be imported in such total amount as the

Surgeon-General shall certify is necessary for the medicinal needs of our own country.

It is said that the United States now uses about thirty-five times as much morphine as is required for medicine. In 1919 the United States imported 250 tons of crude opium, enough to produce thirty-five tons of morphine. How much more this was than is medicinally required can be realized when we consider that the combined population of Germany, France, and Italy is only 133,000,000 and that of the United States is 105,000,000, but we imported about ten times more crude opium than did these three countries.

**Great
Consump-
tion**

One ton of morphine would furnish 32,000,000 with an average medicinal dose and would easily meet all legitimate remedial requirements of the United States for one year. So long as large quantities are lying around as a supply and the demand of thousands of drug users is active, money will bring the supply and demand together.

Our best hope is that with no surplus supply there will be less available narcotics for vice purposes. Of course the ultimate solution will be to confine importation and distribution wholly to government agencies. As the Harrison Act reduced the available illegal supply for this country to a more moderate amount and made possible a great advance over 1908-10, so the Miller Act will further reduce this supply and make possible a still further advance.

**No
Surplus
Supply**

How about the smuggling? Well, that will be an international matter for some Hague Anti-Opium Conference.

The Miller Bill should be passed by Congress, and will be sooner or later.

Summary

We have not, during the year, lost a single case in the Superior Court after a trial. We did, however, ask to have five cases *not prossed* when justice seemed to require it. We have not lost a single case brought in any lower court. In the conduct of our work our agents have visited fifty-nine cities and large towns in New England, located in the five New England States, and we have obtained convictions in the following court prosecutions;

**100
Percent
Work**

I. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC CHASTITY:			
a.	Prostitution nuisances	9	
b.	Idle and disorderly cases	23	
c.	White slave offenses	5	
d.	Obscenity offenses	1	
		<hr/>	38
II. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH:			
a.	Illegal possession cocaine	6	6
III. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY:			
a.	Gambling nuisances	11	
b.	Lotteries	7	
c.	Other gambling offenses	93	
		<hr/>	111
Grand total			<hr/> 155

Respectfully submitted,

J. FRANK CHASE,

Secretary.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING OF

The New England Watch and Ward Society

There were about five hundred persons in attendance at our annual meeting this year. It was held at the Arlington Street Church, Sunday evening, April 10th. Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, D.D., led the devotional exercises and introduced the President, who made the following address.

Rev. Frederick B. Allen

My dear friends, the battle between good and evil is age-long. It never was more open and more bitter than it is today. We have within a few years seen two great victories of good over evil. One was the World War, although that victory does not sometimes seem so conclusive now as we thought it was. The other is the Prohibition Amendment, which we believe is to bear great and important fruit.

The New England Watch and Ward Society, whose forty-third anniversary we celebrate tonight, has had part in this great good fight. There are three phases of evil which we especially oppose. They are immorality, gambling, and the drug habit. Each one of these evils grows out of a good and divinely implanted instinct.

These instincts are, in the first place, the sex instinct, whose purpose is the reproduction of the race, marriage, and the family; the second is the love of adventure, which is the source of all great explorations and reforms. It has been the incitement to perilous achievement. And the third instinct is that of the alleviation of pain and disease. This is the special function of the medical profession and of our hospitals. Each of these instincts has been perverted. The sex instinct is perverted by personal immorality, by impure books, and

by bad pictures. The love of adventure has led to a passion for gambling. The desire to alleviate pain has taken the shape of the habit-forming use of drugs.

Now, these perversions under ordinary and natural circumstances would, I believe, be entirely and adequately met by the influence of the church and the school and the family. But it has been discovered that the stimulation and the gratification of excessive appetite can be a source of great pecuniary gain, and it has been the special province of the Watch and Ward Society to fight against commercialized vice, against the fostering of evil habits for the sake of money.

Among the general achievements of the Watch and Ward Society we may count the education of public opinion against vice, the securing of effective legislation to suppress it, and the enlistment of local and individual authorities against it.

During the war and for two years after there has been a great interest taken on the part of our Government. The National or, as it is called, the Inter-Departmental Social Hygiene Board has, here in New England and throughout the country, done a splendid work in combatting immoral agencies, which have been so injurious to our soldiers. General Ruckman, whom we are glad to have with us tonight, was one of the most efficient in protecting the men from these temptations. Under the plea of economy the appropriation for this Social Hygiene Board has been withdrawn. It is still sorely needed, and we hope that in some way the help of the Government may be secured in this great fight against immorality in this country.

Those who know the terrible effects of vice both upon character and upon the body, through so-called social diseases, will be thankful to know that since the beginning of the war our society has absolutely closed fifty houses of prostitution. Many of them have been in existence more than fifty years without serious interruption. When one realizes what it means that so many houses should be actually closed, one can see the great blessing it is both to the body and soul of those in the neighborhood where the houses are.

It took a bitter fight to wipe them out and we owe it to the zeal, the ingenuity, and the vigor of our agent, Mr. J. Frank Chase, that we were able to accomplish it. In my mind he has been a hero and should be greatly praised for the splendid

work that he has done. After I am through we shall hear his report of the successful work of the Society of the past year.

Let me say in closing that we are fighting an enemy absolutely without principle, with plenty of money to use in employing the ablest lawyers. Under these circumstances in order to secure victory we are compelled to use detective methods.

Nobody can be better aware than we are of the peril that this involves, but I want to assure you that our agents and directors earnestly and faithfully scrutinize all our methods with conscientious solicitude. It is our fixed rule to do nothing that is illegal and unethical. So we invoke the blessing of God and the confidence of the public in the wisdom and restraint which we exercise, and we bespeak the sympathy and support of our citizens in this good fight against the devil and all his works.

The Secretary, J. Frank Chase, then read his Annual Report (see above).

President ALLEN: It gives me great pleasure to introduce Brigadier-General Ruckman, Commander of the Northeastern Department of the Army of the United States, who has done splendid work in protecting the soldiers from immoral agencies.

Brigadier-General JOHN W. RUCKMAN, U. S. Army

Dear friends, and to those interested in the work of the Watch and Ward Society and similar subjects, I wish to say that I am glad to be here with you. I am proud to be called upon to speak to you, even though I have but a small amount of information to convey. I like to have my name associated with the subject upon which the Watch and Ward Society is working. I wish to apologize to the ladies for any rough language that I may use. I thought at first of trying to cut out all reference to the displeasing subjects that we have to talk about in this matter, but after talking with the Secretary of the Society, we concluded perhaps that we might as well talk perfectly straight since by that means we might secure better results, and it is results that we are after.

I have not so much to tell you, but in my experience I came at this subject in a way somewhat different from what other people generally see it, and I believe in that way got

certain information that may be of great value in the future, and may help to enable us to put the subject upon a solid and satisfactory basis. I have not been able to make a synopsis of the subject and the experiences which came to me; I am obliged to speak without any summary or anything of that kind. My eyes have not permitted me to read or study or anything of the kind for some weeks, and I am obliged to depend upon my memory and upon the connection of the various things which have remained in my mind.

In the fall of 1916 I went down to the southern part of the United States, into the Department of Texas, and was along the border of the Rio Grande for about one year, and it is my experience in that part of the world that I am going to relate to you as it did during the next year involve some unique problems.

I found the laws of Texas amongst other things forbade the establishment and maintenance of red light districts within the corporate limits of incorporated towns. Notwithstanding that, I found in several places that the sheriff, constable, and the policemen, in some cases the marshal himself, were maintaining these red light districts, and increasing the magnitude thereof, and carrying on a great business. I asked them about it when I went there, and they said, yes, I was correct about my idea of the law. They did not know that I had the information that they were the owners of those places, but I had. And I soon found that that was quite a common relation between the officials of these towns and the houses to which I have referred.

At the time that I went there I found that my predecessor had absolutely been obliged as he understood the problem to maintain guards over those places, in order to prevent all kinds of rows and maintain order, and it seemed about the only way that any kind of peace could be maintained. However, in the few days after I came into command, I went to those people and told them I would not maintain a guard, that I would not expose my reputation to any such proceeding as that; that I thought too much of my reputation, and that they must not count on a guard from me. I left the place in a few days and never went back, and I don't know yet how they got on, but that gives you an idea of the situation, and that is generally true of all the towns in that part of the world. I

am sorry to say that, but I know it to be the fact. I moved to another place, and then to another, and found just the same conditions.

The next year, in July, I was ordered back to take command of the Southern Department, which includes Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico. And my station was at San Antonio. And I went back there as a major-general, with orders to look out, amongst other things, for those places, and clean up the camps and so on, with reference to their surroundings and all kinds of vice and liquor sales. That is what introduced me into this subject, and from that time, about the 30th of July, until the 1st of May of the next year I was continually fighting. I had one great struggle on. The people there had succeeded in securing the camp at San Antonio, known as Camp Traverse, and they had guaranteed to clean up and keep the surroundings all clean and everything perfectly clear, as it was expected that they should be.

I found very soon great obstacles, great difficulties, in the way of getting anything done. I very soon observed that nothing was being done, that it was not expected anything should be done. The law and our instructions were perfectly clear that it should be done, and I found a committee there acting with the idea of accomplishing all such work. Some of the citizens of the town, some ladies, and other persons who would naturally have an interest in this work, were on this committee. They were working along and every week they made recommendations of what should be done and what should be prevented. But nothing was done. And then my trouble began, and that forms rather an interesting story. That is the story which I am proposing to give you, hoping that in the future some of these experiences which I have had may be of some benefit to you in solving these problems.

It was some three or four months that I continued patiently to work with those people and tried to get something done, but I got nothing done. For example, I found that it was not possible to trust those people with preventing a nuisance. I insisted that all dances and dance halls, and that kind of thing, should be guaranteed; that the women who danced in those places or worked in those places should have accredited reputations. I could not get them. They would not tell me

the truth about those people. They would take out a large number of persons who were found not to be proper persons, and put in another lot. It was only a short time before I learned that these new ones had been brought from another place where they had been engaging in the same business, and exchanged for those at San Antonio. And that is the way it went on. It was absolutely impossible to get anything true and accurate out of them.

So I began to agitate the people, and here was something which came out in a very interesting way. I had begun with all the ministers in that town, the ministers had an organization and spoke of their organization as the Affiliated Ministers of San Antonio. I think there were about seventy or seventy-two, or something like that, who worked for dear life in assisting me, standing by all the time. They went to work and prepared a memorial, a very complimentary memorial to me, and they all signed it. I keep that in my possession, and I am very proud of it. It is one of my most precious belongings.

I found, also, that other people were with me, and they began to change, and finally those only were against me who were in politics and were vice commercializers, or bootleggers, owners of saloons, and carrying on similar operations. They objected to me because I interfered with what they called their "business." They also said I got into politics. Well, their business consisted of running houses of ill-fame, carrying on the business wherever they could under all circumstances, bootlegging, running saloons, and making money out of the military situation, to the extreme limit to which they could apply it.

Those were the people who took exception to my work, blocked me finally, and got me out of there. But I noticed at the same time that in the work that was going on there were a great many societies — I could not name all of the societies there were there, women's societies, clubs, and that sort of thing — every one of them signed recommendations and turned them over to me, standing by me at every point; all of us fighting that particular gang of criminals and vice commercializers, and it became a great conflict. I believe that they would have blackmailed me at any time; possibly some of them would have tried to kill me. But they didn't find any

encouragement in that line, and finally they sent a body of their own people down to Washington. Their principal means of communication seemed to be with the Fosdick Board. They did not get very much encouragement there. They were told to go back to their place, and not worry any further about it, but that if they came down there to make complaint against any high officer they might just as well go back, because they were wasting their time.

Finally, it got so serious and their business was so interfered with, and their politics were becoming more and more uncovered to such an extent that they had to do something. And then they went down there and got me removed.

In the mean time, however, this work had gone on. I had told them that unless they cleaned up things and carried out their agreement, that the place and all the surroundings about the camp should be clean and satisfactory, that I would have those troops removed from that place. I had the authority to do that from the Secretary of War, which he pledged me himself, that he would have any troops removed where the people of the community did not comply with the agreement which they made, in order to get the troops stationed at those places. They were very much excited. It went all over the State. The Governor was very uneasy. He sent for me one day and asked me to talk with him. I went over to Austin, about eighty miles from where I was stationed, and we got together and we talked. He said, "I am in a hole. I am very much embarrassed." He said, "I was elected on a liquor ticket. The people all over this State are demanding the elimination of liquor." He said, "I want to run again for Governor, and I don't know what to do."

I said to him, "You will have to say to them that for the present liquor will have to go. It is not a question now of liquor; it is not a question of party; it is a question of cleaning up this thing, getting rid of liquor and placing the whole State on a good, firm basis."

Well, I saw that man's eye kind of twinkle, a change of opinion evidently coming over him. At that instant he changed his mind and put before the State a law which prescribed liquor zones at every point of military instruction in that State. That law was passed very quickly. He also did the same thing in regard to the vice zone. Those zone

lines were established ten miles from the point of instruction, and those zones took in most of the large cities and some of the smaller ones. And when those laws were passed, Texas became a dry State.

They went on further and passed a law which made the whole of Texas a dry State. Then they adopted a constitutional amendment so that Texas was never again able to go back to the condition of selling liquor. That liquor business went out. So that you will see that while these men were down in Washington doing their best to save their business, I also was active, and when I left, about the 1st of May, they all had good reason to know that I had been around there. There was not any doubt about it at all.

Now, what I want to tell you, which may be interesting and useful, is the effect of all this work on the people. The people in that State, like most other States, are generally good people. They mean right, and when they got stirred up and saw the results which were coming, they went to work and worked zealously. They kept on working more and more industriously, more and more joining the ranks, and finally as far as the people themselves were concerned, they had the problem solved. The only thing left to do was to remove the débris and other things which were blocking the game and put the whole thing into operation. I understand that it was very successful after that.

The people became very much excited. As you all know, during the war wherever you found them their real feelings were brought out, and they had very strong feelings. After that the problem was easier. It appears that they were gradually getting worked up to the point where they would do anything. They saw that they must get to work, and they did it.

In the future operations of this sort, this problem, it seems to me that if we can stir people up and get them once interested and let them see how much more clearly this situation is going to be acted upon, that we will be able to have this subject taken up, and in the course of time all the people will be for it — at least the greater portion of them.

In bringing this about I wrote a letter in the best paper down there, which spread my arguments far and wide. A day or two afterwards I found I could not buy a copy of that paper

because it had gone apparently everywhere. None were left. That letter had also been printed by that same paper in that form [displaying heavily bordered sheet of newspaper]. Copies of this were sent to the Legislature which was just meeting for the purpose of passing new laws, and one of these copies was placed on the desk of every legislator in that body. They picked it up, each man sat down and read it, and refused to do anything else until he had finished reading it. They then called the Legislature together and got them to consider the bills, and within about ten minutes they passed two or three of these bills which I have told you about, and placed them upon the books. They were so stirred up that they were perfectly willing to do anything that was reasonable and fair, and that is one of the things which they accomplished.

In connection with the action of the ministers at that luncheon which I spoke of, this represents the memorial [displaying document], and every one of those ministers signed it, which makes it a very unique paper, of great value to me. That same newspaper which I spoke of, which was published and sent to the Legislators, was placed in the journals of the same body, was printed, and a complimentary resolution passed by the House, which was sent to the War Department, came back to me, — a very complimentary resolution in connection with this same business.

Now, the final thing to which I wish to call your attention is the way the people took it. The people in various places in that State wrote to me. I must have had several hundred letters, complimentary letters, saying what they thought about it, saying that I was the man that they wanted their boys to fight under, and almost shouted as I went along the street that they were with me, and I want to read this short letter to show the nature of that sentiment among those people, and it seemed to me that when once it was planted there it would grow up and stay. It certainly was there as long as the war lasted, and they gave the other people to understand that the country was for them, that their boys were fighting for it, and that they were going to have their own way.

Here is a lady who writes to me — I don't know who she was and never saw her:

“Dear General Ruckman:

Please permit me to add my tribute to those of your thousands of friends. I have been here since last May —

that is, for nearly a year —

—“and came with my son when he entered the First Leon Springs Training Camp, and since that time have been an interested spectator of the Clean-up Campaign as carried on by the San Antonio officials. I wish to express my appreciation of your fine, true, uncompromising spirit. It is a privilege to have known such a gentleman unafraid.

Very truly yours.”

Now, I don't read that because it pertains to me, but what I appreciate in there particularly is that word that she uses, “unafraid.” Whenever we take up this matter, wherever it may be, when once it is organized all over the country, and perhaps all over the world, the action must be “unafraid,” to strike at it boldly without hesitation, and it must be “unafraid.”

It seems to have got into the psychological nature of people and they respond to the occasion. And if ever the time comes when we can wake up our people and raise them up to that psychological realization of the conditions, we are going to succeed.

There is a great deal of doubt sometimes expressed about the success of this effort, but the way those people down there rose to the occasion, appreciated the right, and went straight for it, makes me believe that at some time, somewhere, the situation will be repeated, and that we will succeed. I am a great believer in that idea, that we will succeed.

Here is a thing that I want to mention briefly, as any talk would not be complete without it, and that is that we have two great advantages now that we did not have before, and they will go on growing and growing with great magnitude, making our problem more easy. The first one is the elimination of liquor. We found in our investigation there that all our trouble, all the vice, and the general question of vice, was due to liquor, at least ninety per cent, we estimate. They

talk about bringing back the liquor, and all that stuff, but we are never going back to liquor. That is put away for the present and I believe for all time.

The other thing is that our women are now voters. Perhaps you don't agree with me, but I give you this to think over, anyway, that it is going to be of great assistance. I believe the women have a more positive idea about these things. They take to those matters and to their correction more keenly and often more strongly than the men. And I believe that you will find that that element will come in more and more to help us.

Now, what I would say is that we must organize. Wherever we succeed in great undertakings we have to organize, and it would also appear to me that all our smaller organizations throughout the country can be gotten into an organization in such a way that every one will be represented in some way, working on this great question. We found in that body of men there about thirty thousand of men, one division, at Camp Traverse, men who were in there to be prepared for war, and that twenty-seven per cent were diseased. In other words, of every hundred thousand men that we had collected, twenty-seven thousand were out of it and became "vice slackers."

Now, my dear friends, when you think of that for a moment, you have boys to go out to fight, and you will feel that you would like to see a little better proportion than that, able bodied and ready to fight. When I got that into my head and realized it thoroughly, I made up my mind that that condition of affairs in the world, especially in the United States, where we boast of our liberty, where we boast of our civilization, where we boast about everything there is, that we should have a situation like that is appalling.

I made up my mind that it is disgraceful, and on that account I became more or less enthusiastic in trying to do away with this evil. I think it is disgraceful, and personally as one familiar with those things, and who knows about them, I am ashamed of it, and I would like to see every man, woman, and child in this country ashamed of those conditions, and pledged to work on all occasions for improvement and eliminate what I consider a disgrace.

I have not much more to say, perhaps I have said more now

than I ought to, but I will ask you to make allowances for the enthusiasm which I have. The details which I have been trying to give you are important in this general scheme, that is, the details of knowing these things. I would like to see all the people, all the people who wish to see these evils abolished, stand up and say that these things must be reformed; that this is our country; that it is the country that we claim and we are going to reform it. I don't care what you claim your rights may be about it, there will always come to us those people who have to be reformed with all kinds of bills of rights given to you by the Constitution, and they will block you if they can. And in that particular fight I had with the people there, they claimed I was interfering with their rights all the time, and I said I did not care whether I was or not, but that the country at that time belonged to the soldiers and the military people, and that the obligation was up to them to fight the thing out; that I did not care whether it was interfering with their rights or not, that I had some rights myself, and that other people had some rights, and if they can keep you from doing anything they will put it over on you every time. But I say it is all humbug, and when they provide that kind of talk and stop you in that way, that is the time you want to fix up your jails, and put a good guard around them, because there is going to be somebody there.

There are a number of other little things which I might mention, but I think I have given you enough of the idea for the present. We must get together. The first thing is an organization, as far as we can do it. Keep on working, and also keep on organizing, until we get one grand organization. That is the way they got rid of the liquor proposition. Our organizations in the way of eliminating liquor were magnificent, and it was due to that more than anything else that we ever succeeded. It succeeded also more promptly than we expected it, because the war came on, and we had to get rid of it. The people who helped to get rid of it remember the situation, and they will never forget it, and they will never put it back.

They talked at that time of our young men on the other side, that when they came back they would vote liquor back again. I notice that they have not done it. It seemed to me that the opposition to liquor was stronger after they came

back than it was ever before. Liquor was abolished by their loved ones at home here, and when they came back they stood by their friends and their loved ones, and they did not vote for it and never will; I am fully convinced of that.

Most people are under misapprehension about that liquor question. That liquor question was finally put aside through commercial reasons and other reasons than sentimental ones, or the desire to get the earth once in awhile, — by natural causes, — and it is going to stay right where it is now. I feel that in a few years there will be the greatest change in regard to this matter. I know that the Treasury Department now is doing splendid work through the public service in explaining many of the details in regard to these diseases and these vices, the causes and the objections. People are becoming more and more intelligent, and the number of people who are willing to work to remove the difficulty is growing all the time. I will say, therefore, my friends, that we have got to work. Don't forget that it is work, it is organization, it is being "unafraid," and we need all the courage and ability that we have got, and to apply it all the time and never give up.

President ALLEN. I am sure we are all grateful to General Ruckman for this vivid picture of the way in which one determined man, unafraid, was able to rally to his support a great body of people who had previously been indifferent or unaware of the opportunities. Our little Society will learn its lesson from him, that we are to go ahead and try to have our local communities sustain us in our fight against these kinds of evil.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS
OF
The New England Watch and Ward Society

THIS Society shall be known as The New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of not less than seven members.

2A. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, who shall take office on the second Monday of June thereafter and serve for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors. Officers may continue to act as such until their successors are duly elected and take office.

2B. A special meeting of the Society for the purpose of rescinding any action taken at the annual business meeting or at a prior special meeting may be called by the Directors at any time, first giving thirty days notice thereof and setting forth in the call the object of the meeting.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and have custody of all moneys, funds, and securities of the Society, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except on bills duly approved by authority of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by a public auditor.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1 P.M. on the second Monday of the month, from October to June, inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any

time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be:

1. Reading of the Minutes of the last previous meeting.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The Board of Directors may appoint Advisory Committees in each of the New England States, which shall co-operate with the Society in extending the influence and carrying on the work of the Society in their respective States, and especially by giving the Society the local information and local support that will enable it to accomplish the best results.

9. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a Life Member. Persons may be elected as Honorary Members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

10. These By-laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.

(These By-laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended February 6, 1907, December 7, 1910, January 11, 1915, and June 11, 1917.)

The New England Watch and Ward Society

MARCH 1, 1920, TO MARCH 1, 1921

RECEIPTS

Balances, March 1, 1920. Regular Account	\$359.99	
Survey Fund	2.02	
		\$362.01
Donations	\$9,239.55	
Interest on Bonds and Dividends	7,781.37	
Interest from Bank and on Mortgage	183.48	
Witness Fees	6.50	
Miscellaneous Income	64.43	
Money borrowed from Bank	1,250.00	
		\$18,887.34

EXPENDITURES

Secretary's Salary and Expense	\$3,803.91	
Agents' Wages and Expenses:		
General Account	6,349.90	
Survey Fund	2.02	
Rent, 'Phone, and Office Assistants	2,517.39	
General Office Expense	1,491.86	
Postage and Printing	880.37	
Public Typing	76.44	
Attorneys and Experts	976.00	
Interest	181.84	
Advertising	83.72	
Automobile Expense	2,508.63	
Balance, Petty Cash	15.26	
		\$18,887.34

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS

Endowment Bonds	\$130,122.95	
Endowment Mortgage	3,400.00	
Endowment Stocks	21,560.18	
Endowment Uninvested	410.51	
Office Inventory	1,106.00	
Cash, General Account	15.26	
Profit and Loss	128.74	
		\$156,743.64

LIABILITIES

Endowment Fund	\$155,493.64	
Notes Payable	1,250.00	
		156,743.64

CHANGES IN ENDOWMENT FUND

INCOME, ENDOWMENT FUND

Endowment Fund, Balance Uninvested March 1, 1920	\$280.51	
United Fruit Company, Bonds L1590 and 3849 . . .	3,030.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,310.51

INVESTMENTS, ENDOWMENT FUND

Alabama Power Company	\$2,900.00	
Endowment Fund, Balance Uninvested March 1, 1921	410.51	
	<hr/>	3,310.51

ENDOWMENT FUND

The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund	\$10,000.00	
The Martha R. Hunt Fund	101,849.09	
The Oliver I. Kimball Fund	1,000.00	
Dr. G. C. Shattuck	25.00	
The James Seel Gill Fund	5,000.00	
The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund	100.00	
Alfred Bunker	10.00	
The Katherine C. Pierce Fund	5,000.00	
The Albert Edgar Angier Fund	2,500.00	
Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund	100.00	
Miss Fannie E. Morrill	10.00	
The Helen Collamore Fund	5,050.00	
The O. G. Robinson Fund	1,956.21	
The M. J. Bishop Fund	20,393.34	
The Mrs. M. A. M. Newell Fund	2,500.00	
	<hr/>	\$155,493.64
Profit		266.87
		<hr/>
		\$155,760.51

Invested as follows:

Alabama Power Company	\$2,900.00
American Tel & Tel. Co. 4% Bonds (1929)	6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co. Capital Stock	14,400.00
Bangor and Aroostook Rd. 5% Bonds, 1939	5,000.00
Boston Elevated Ry. Co. 4% Bonds, 1935	5,000.00
Chicago Junction Ry. Co. 4% Bonds, 1940	5,000.00
Chicago Junction Ry. Co. 5% Bonds, 1940	5,000.00
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co. 5% Bonds, 1937	7,000.00
Detroit Edison Company 5% Bonds, 1953	5,000.00
Galveston Houston Electric Ry. 5% Bonds, 1954	5,000.00
General Electric Co. 5% Bonds	6,000.00
Georgia Ry. & Elec. Co. 5% Bonds, 1949	5,000.00

Illinois Steel Co. 4½% Bonds, 1940	\$5,000.00
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Road 4% Bonds, 1936	5,000.00
Massachusetts Gas Company 4½% Bonds, 1929	6,000.00
Pacific Light and Power Company 5% Bonds, 1951	5,000.00
Mortgage, 1st, 5%	3,400.00
Massachusetts Gas Company 4½% Bonds, 1929	1,000.00
Portland General Electric Company 5% Bonds, 1935	5,000.00
Ry. & Light Securities Company 5% Bonds, 1942	5,000.00
Seattle Electric Company 5% Bonds, 1939	5,000.00
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Company 5% Bonds, 1941	5,000.00
Southern Cal. Edison Company 5% Bonds, 1949	6,000.00
Southern Pacific Road 4% Bonds, 1949	1,000.00
Union Pacific, Pref. Stock 4%	2,500.00
United Electric Securities Company 5% Bonds, 1942	9,000.00
Western Electric Company 5% Bonds, 1922	5,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Company 5% Bonds, 1932	5,000.00
United Fruit Company 4½% Bonds, 1925	3,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Company 5% Bonds, 1932	5,000.00
U.S. Government Bond 4%, 1942	1,000.00
U.S. Government Bond 4¼%, 1928	1,000.00
U.S. Government Bond 4¼%, 1938	50.00
U.S. Government Bond 4¾%, 1922-1923 (two \$50 Bonds)	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$155,350.00
Endowment Uninvested	\$410.51
	<hr/>
	155,760.51

BEQUESTS AND SPECIAL GIFTS

1882	R. W. Wood	General	\$500.00
1896	Miss Mary D. Moody	General	2,000.00
1897	The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund	Endowment	10,000.00
1903	Jacob H. Hecht	General	100.00
1903	Edward B. Earle	General	100.00
1907	Anonymous	Special Work	250.00
1910	A Friend (through F.B.A.)	Special Work	500.00
1910	"X. Y. Z."	Special Work	500.00
1911	A Friend	Special Work	100.00
1911-12	The Martha R. Hunt Fund	Endowment	101,849.09
1912	The Oliver I. Kimball Fund	Endowment	1,000.00
1912	The Estate of Edward Whitney	General	200.00
1913	Dr. G. C. Shattuck	Endowment	25.00
1913	The Estate of Caroline R. S. Whitney	General	200.00
1913	Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church	General	300.00
1914	A Friend (through F.B.A.)	Special Work	500.00

1914	The James Seel Gill Fund .	Endowment	\$5,000.00	
1914	The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund	Endowment	100.00	
1914	Anonymous	Special Work	1,000.00	
1914	Alfred Bunker	Endowment	10.00	
1914-15	Katherine C. Pierce Fund	Endowment	5,000.00	
1915	Albert Edgar Angier Fund .	Endowment	2,500.00	
1915	Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund	Endowment	100.00	
1915	Miss Fannie E. Morrill . .	Endowment	10.00	
1915	Anonymous (through Bishop Lawrence)	Special Work	1,000.00	
1916	Helen Collamore Fund . . .	Endowment	5,050.00	
1916	Anonymous (through F. V.)	Special Work	500.00	
1916	Anonymous	Special Work	29.89	
1917	E. H. A.	Special Work	100.00	
1918	O. G. Robinson Fund . . .	Endowment	1,956.21	
1919	The M. A. Bishop Fund . .	Endowment	20,393.34	
1919	The Mrs. M. A. M. Newell Fund	Endowment	2,500.00	
1919	The Survey Fund, No. 3 . .	Special Work	100.00	
			<hr/>	\$163,473.53
	Endowment Fund		\$155,493.64	
	General and Special Funds		7,979.89	
			<hr/>	163,473.53
			<hr/>	<hr/>

I have examined the books and accounts and receipts of The New England Watch and Ward Society, from March 1, 1920, to March 1, 1921, and verified the cash and the securities, and find the same correct and properly vouched.

(Signed) HERBERT B. LORD, *Public Auditor*.

GIFTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FROM MARCH 1, 1920, TO MARCH 1, 1921

The annual payment of five dollars constitutes any person a member of the society.

The payment of fifty dollars in one year with the approval of the Board of Directors constitutes any person a life member.

If contributors notice any errors in names or amounts, or any omissions, please advise the Treasurer.

We have no financial solicitors; our money is raised by mail or by the personal work of our Directors and Secretary, — this means that it is raised with the very minimum of expense.

Abbe, Dr. A. J.	\$5.00	<i>Forward</i>	\$328.00
Abbot, Mrs. Martha T.	5.00	Blake, Mrs. Arthur W.	10.00
Akin, Miss Mary Alice	5.00	"A Friend"	5.00
Alden, Mrs. Chas. H.	5.00	Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman	10.00
Allen, Rev. Frederic B.	10.00	Blodgett, Mrs. Chas. W.	10.00
Allen, M. Josephine	50.00	Blodgett, William	25.00
Almy, Mrs. Chas.	5.00	"E. H. B."	5.00
Alsop, Miss A. E.	5.00	Blood, J. B. Co.	25.00
Ames, Mrs. James Barr	10.00	Boardman, Mrs. W. D.	5.00
Amsden, Franklin D.	1.00	Boardman, Mrs. W. E.	5.00
Andrews, Miss Sarah G.	5.00	Boggs, Mrs. Ella J.	2.00
Ashenden, Richard F.	5.00	Boland, Mrs. Esther F.	3.00
Bacon, Joseph W.	1.00	Borden, Miss Carrie L.	15.00
"A Friend"	5.00	Bowditch, Chas. P.	25.00
Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs.		Brackett, Dr. Jeffrey R.	5.00
C. F.	25.00	Brackett, Mrs. J. Q. A.	3.00
Barbour, E. D.	5.00	"Anonymous"	10.00
Barker, Mrs. E. T.	1.00	Bradford, Miss Mary	
Barrows, Miss Cecelia A.	5.00	G.	5.00
Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs.		Bradley, Mrs. Chas.	50.00
Henry	5.00	Bradley, Richards M.	45.00
Bartol, Miss Elizabeth		Bradley, Mrs. Leverett	3.00
H.	10.00	Brewer, E. M.	25.00
Bater, Henry R.	5.00	Bridge, Edmund	5.00
Bayley, Edward B.	20.00	Briggs, Dr. Edward C.	5.00
"D. W. B."	5.00	Briggs, Mrs. L. Vernon	50.00
Beaux, Miss Cecelia	10.00	Brooks, N. B. K.	10.00
Beebe, E. Pierson	50.00	Brooks, Mrs. Reuben	5.00
Bennett, Mrs. Sam'l C.	3.00	Brooks, Shepherd	5.00
Betton, Mrs. C. G.	5.00	Brown, Miss A. Gertrude	1.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Joseph S.	10.00	Brown, Davenport	10.00
Bill, Alexander H.	50.00	Brown, Durrell Co.	5.00
Bisbee, Miss Welthia W.	2.00	Brown, Miss Elizabeth B.	10.00

Forward \$328.00

Forward \$725.00

<i>Forward</i>	\$725.00	<i>Forward</i>	\$3,348.47
Brown, Mrs. Leroy S. . .	3.00	"A Friend"	5.00
Brown, T. Hassall . . .	10.00	Clark, Mrs. R. F. . . .	5.00
Brown, Jonathan & Sons .	25.00	Clark, Mrs. Henry P. . .	5.00
Brown, Oliver F.	5.00	Clerk, Mrs. A. G.	5.00
Brown-Wales Co.	5.00	Clifford, C. W.	10.00
Bullard, Mrs. Katie . . .	10.00	Clifford, Miss Ellen . . .	2.00
Bullard, Dr. Wm. N. . . .	25.00	Closson, Mrs. W. B. . . .	5.00
Bumstead, Miss Ethel . .		Cobb, Rev. W. H.	1.00
Q.	2.00	Codman, Miss C. A. . . .	5.00
Bunker, Alfred	2.00	Coffin, Mrs. Wm. H. . . .	1.00
Burnham, Miss Dorothy . .	1.00	Colburn, Mrs. Catherine .	
Burnham, Mrs. John A. . .	10.00	E.	25.00
Burr, Mr. and Mrs.		Colby, Alfred H.	15.00
Allston	10.00	Cole, Dr. Anna B. Tay- lor	1.00
Burrage, Edward C.	5.00	Cole, Leland H.	1.00
Butler, Mrs. C. S.	10.00	Cole, Miss Lucy B.	3.00
"A. Z."	10.00	Collins, Mrs. Chas. H. . .	15.00
Byers, Mrs. Wm.	10.00	Conant, Miss Charlotte . .	
Byington, Mrs. L. J. . . .	5.00	H.	10.00
Cabot, Godfrey L.	2,231.47	Connor, Mrs. Paul	10.00
Cabot, Henry B.	5.00	Coolidge, Prof. Archi- bald C.	10.00
Cabot, Mrs. Stephen P. . .	5.00	Coolidge, Julian L.	25.00
Cabot, W. M.	5.00	Corwin, Miss Flora M. . . .	1.00
Caldwell, Miss Charlotte E. .	5.00	Craflin, Arthur W.	10.00
Calef, Mrs. Louise J. . . .	2.00	Crane, Mrs. Zenas	50.00
Calkins, Mrs. Charlotte W. .	2.00	Crocker, Mrs. A. W. P. . .	10.00
Campbell, Rev. W. R. . . .	2.00	Croll, Miss Pauline	3.00
Capen, Mrs. Saml. B. . . .	5.00	Cronkhite, Mr. and Mrs. .	
Carey, Arthur A.	5.00	Leonard W.	2.00
Carpenter-Morton Co. . . .	10.00	Cruft, Miss Emma M. . . .	10.00
Carter, James Richard . . .	25.00	Cummings, Mrs. C. A. . . .	10.00
Carter, Mrs. J. Richard . . .	50.00	Cummings, Miss Louise . .	
Carter, Mrs. John W.	5.00	S.	2.00
Carter, Rice & Co.	25.00	Cunningham, Mrs.	
Carter, Richard B.	5.00	Frederic	20.00
Cary, Miss Georgina S. . . .	10.00	Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S. . .	25.00
Chamberlain, Mrs. S. H. . .	1.00	"Nahant"	10.00
Channing, Miss Eva	1.00	Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. . . .	
Chase, Mrs. Philip	20.00	Louis	20.00
"Cash"	5.00	Cushing, Miss Sarah P. . . .	5.00
Chesterton Co., A. W. . . .		Cushing, Walter F.	10.00
Pres.	5.00	Cutler, Edward A.	2.00
Childs, Thos. S.	5.00	Cutler, Miss Jane R.	1.00
Clarke, Allen B.	3.00	Dabney, Miss Alice	2.00
Clarke, Miss Anna M. . . .	3.00	Dabney, Herbert	2.00
Clarke, Miss L. Freeman . .	10.00	Dabney, The Misses	2.00
Clark, Mrs. B. Preston . . .	15.00		
Clark, Mrs. Frederic S. . . .	10.00		

Forward \$3,348.47

Forward \$3,704.47

<i>Forward</i>	\$3,704.47	<i>Forward</i>	\$4,102.47
Dabney, Miss O. F. . . .	2.00	Eliot, Miss Ida M. . . .	5.00
Daland, Mrs. Tucker . .	10.00	Ellis, Carlos B.	2.00
Dana, Miss Mary Hurd . .	5.00	Ellison, E. H.	5.00
Dane, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B.	25.00	Emery, Mary E.	10.00
Dan'l Dorchester M. E.	15.00	Emmons, George B. . . .	5.00
Davis, E. B.	20.00	Emmons, Mrs. R. W., 2d	5.00
Davis, George L.	5.00	Emrich, F. E.	1.00
Davis, George P.	2.00	Ernst, Dr. and Mrs. Harold	5.00
Davis, Harold S.	5.00	Esselen, G. J.	2.00
Davis, W. M.	5.00	Eustis, Mrs. Herbert H.	50.00
Day, Mrs. Frank A. . . .	5.00	Everett, Henry C., Jr. . .	10.00
Day, H. B.	25.00	Everett, Richard M. . . .	5.00
Dean, Chas. A.	25.00	Fales, Herbert E.	25.00
Dearborn, Miss Sarah . .	5.00	Fales, Mrs. H. E.	15.00
Denny, Arthur B.	5.00	Farnsworth, Miss Alice . .	25.00
Denison, Henry C.	5.00	Farwell, John W.	25.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket . . .	6.00	*"F"	150.00
Dexter, Miss Rose L. . . .	25.00	Fay, Mr. W. B.	5.00
Dillenback, Henry B. . .	10.00	Fenno, E. N.	5.00
Dinsmoor, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W.	5.00	"F. C. L."	50.00
Dobson, Miss C. B.	5.00	Ferrin, Mrs. F. M.	10.00
Dodd, Mrs. Edwin M. . . .	5.00	Field, Mrs. D. W.	5.00
Douglass, The Misses . . .	50.00	Field, Edward B.	5.00
Dowse, Chas. F.	10.00	First Unitarian Society in Newton	25.00
Drake, Mrs. Louis S. . . .	5.00	Fisher, Mrs. R. T.	100.00
Draper, W. S.	10.00	Fisher, Rev. T. L.	3.00
Dressel, Mrs. Florence . .	1.00	Fisher, William P.	17.50
Drown, Miss Mary Frances	5.00	Fisk, Mrs. Noyes W. . . .	5.00
Drury, Rev. and Mrs. S. S.	25.00	Fiske, Miss Cornelia B. . .	5.00
Duffy, Mrs. W. F.	1.00	Fitch, Miss C. T.	10.00
Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F.	5.00	Fitch, Mrs. Louis H. . . .	5.00
Eastman, E. Frank	5.00	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott	50.00
Eaton, Miss Mary J. . . .	10.00	Fitz Gerald, Desmond . . .	5.00
Edgerton, C. A.	3.00	Flagg, Miss Harriet V. . .	5.00
Edmands, Mrs. Frank . . .	3.00	Flagg, Miss Ida C.	5.00
Edmands, Mr. and Mrs. John S.	20.00	"Friend"	5.00
Edwards, Miss Phoebe P.	10.00	Fobes, Edwin F.	10.00
Eisemann, Mrs. Selma W.	5.00	Forbes, Edward W.	2.00
Eliot, Dr. Chas. W.	5.00	Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm . .	25.00
Eliot, Rev. C. R.	5.00	Forbes, J. Murray	5.00
		Fowle, Seth A.	5.00
		"F"	50.00
		Fox, Miss Alice M.	5.00
		Freeman, Miss Harriet E.	15.00
		Fries, Miss Louisa H. . . .	1.00
<i>Forward</i>	\$4,102.47	<i>Forward</i>	\$4,885.97

<i>Forward</i>	\$4,885.97
Frothingham, Miss Eugenia B.	5.00
Frothingham, Dr. Langdon	5.00
Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.	25.00
Gallaudet, Rev. Herbert D.	5.00
Gardiner, Robert H.	25.00
Giese, Mrs. H. W.	10.00
Gilmour, William	10.00
Goodman, H. A.	5.00
Gordon, Rev. Albert	2.00
Gould, George L.	10.00
Gray, Miss Emily	5.00
Gray, Miss Isa Z.	10.00
Gray, Miss Harriet	5.00
Gray, Miss Mary C.	5.00
Gray, Roland	10.00
Grew, Mrs. Edward S.	25.00
Grew, Mrs. Edward W.	10.00
Griffin, Mrs. Solomon B.	10.00
Grinnell, Harold D.	100.00
Grinnell, Miss Mary R.	25.00
Guild, Courtenay	10.00
Guild, Miss Sarah L.	10.00
Hanks, Mrs. Chas. Stedman	5.00
Harlow, J. E.	5.00
Harrington, Mrs. Francis B.	5.00
Harrington, George W.	3.00
Harris, Edwin A.	10.00
Hartley, John	1.00
Hartness, Mrs. James	25.00
Haskell, Margaret	5.00
Hathaway, Miss E. R.	10.00
"A Friend"	25.00
Hay, Rev. H. Clinton	5.00
Hayward, Mrs. Sarah J.	5.00
Headley, P. C., Jr.	5.00
Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus	10.00
Herrick, Mrs. S. E.	5.00
Hockley, Mrs. Thomas	5.00
Hoehle, Miss M. Louise	1.00
Hooker, Miss Sarah H.	10.00
Hollander, T. C.	10.00

Forward \$5,362.97

<i>Forward</i>	\$5,362.97
Holt, W. R.	10.00
Hooper, Mrs. James R.	10.00
Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.	5.00
Houston, Mrs. Georgette R.	5.00
Howe, Henry S.	20.00
Howes, Mrs. Frank H.	5.00
Howland, Miss Elizabeth K.	20.00
Hubbard, Allen	5.00
Hunneman, The Misses	3.00
Huntington, Mrs. W. E.	5.00
Hutchinson, Miss Bertha M.	5.00
Ireland, Miss Catherine Innes	5.00
Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar	25.00
Ivers, Rev. John C.	5.00
Jackson, Mrs. C. C.	25.00
Jenney, Bernard	5.00
"A Friend"	5.00
"A. P. J."	3.00
Johnson, Edward C.	10.00
Johnson, George B.	5.00
Jones, Miss Amelia H.	25.00
"X," Boston	100.00
Josselyn, A. S.	10.00
Judd, Clifford K.	10.00
Judd, John K.	10.00
Keith, H. J.	15.00
"Friend"	5.00
Kenway, Mrs. H. P.	5.00
Kettle, Mr. Claude L.	5.00
Kimball, Miss Gertrude M.	3.00
Kimball, Miss Martha	5.00
Kimball, The Misses	25.00
King, Miss Anne P.	5.00
King, Miss Annie F.	5.00
King, Delcevere	25.00
King, Miss Grace W.	5.00
Knight, J. M.	1.00
Lane, Mrs. John C.	10.00
Lang, Miss Margaret R.	2.00
Lang, Thomas	10.00
Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D.	5.00

Forward \$5,829.97

<i>Forward</i>	\$5,829.97	<i>Forward</i>	\$6,661.97
Lawrence, Mr. R. B. . .	25.00	Morison, Mrs. John H. . .	5.00
Lawrence, Miss Sarah . .	10.00	Morse, Herbert R. . . .	5.00
Lee, Miss Ellen M. . . .	1.00	Morse, Miss Jessie . . .	
Lee, Joseph	25.00	Gwendolen	5.00
Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. .		Morss, John Wells	10.00
Leonard F.	5.00	Morville, R. W., Jr. . . .	10.00
Leonard, Mr. E. F. . . .	2.00	Moseley, Miss Ellen F. . .	25.00
Leviser, Mrs. Louis . . .	3.00	Moses, H. A.	10.00
Lincoln, Wm. H.	10.00	Munro, Miss M. H. . . .	25.00
Longfellow, Miss Alice .		Myrick, Miss A. T. . . .	5.00
M.	5.00	MacGregor, Miss Eliza-	
Lord, James B.	10.00	beth T.	1.00
Loring, Miss Anna P. . .	5.00	MacInnis, Wm. J.	2.00
Loring, Miss Katherine .		McLellan, Edward	5.00
P.	5.00	Nazro, Mrs. F. H.	2.00
Loring, Miss Louisa P. .	10.00	Nelson, Rev. H. W. (D.D.) .	5.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C. . . .	10.00	Newton, James H.	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. Francis C. .	20.00	Norris, Mr. and Mrs. . .	
Lowell, Miss Georgina . .	15.00	Ziba A.	5.00
Lowell, Miss Lucy	25.00	Norton, George N.	5.00
Lyman, Mrs. Henry	50.00	Nourse, Mr. and Mrs. . .	
Lyman, Miss Julia	100.00	Walter L.	1.00
Lyon, David G.	2.00	O'Brien, Miss Mary E. . .	5.00
Lyon, Mrs. William H. . .	10.00	O'Connell, Rev. J. P. E. . .	25.00
Madden, M. L.	100.00	Osborn, Mrs. John B. . . .	5.00
Manson, Mrs. Alice D. . .	10.00	Osgood, Nathan C.	2.00
Marquis, N.	1.00	Osgood, Robert	10.00
Martin, Miss Sarah E. . .	1.00	Page, Dr. Calvin G.	5.00
Mason, Miss E. F.	30.00	Paine, Rev. Geo. L.	10.00
Mason, Miss Fanny P. . .	50.00	Paine, Miss Helen	5.00
Mason, Fletcher S.	5.00	Paine, James L.	10.00
Mason, Frank S.	2.00	Paine, Robert Treat Asso. .	25.00
Mason, Miss Ida M. . . .	100.00	Paine, Miss Sarah C. . . .	25.00
May, Miss Eleanor G. . . .	5.00	Parker, Miss Eleanor S. . .	25.00
Mayo, Mrs. Lawrence . . .	5.00	Payne, Miss Ellen	2.00
Mead, Mrs. Lucia Ames . .	2.00	Peirce, Mrs. I. Newton . .	25.00
Merrill, Mrs. Jennie E. . .	1.00	Peabody, Rev. Endicott . .	25.00
Merriman, Mrs. Daniel . .	5.00	Peabody, Miss Lucia R. . .	5.00
Meserve, Mrs. H. G. . . .	5.00	Penman, John S.	50.00
Milliken, Mrs. Chas. D. .	1.00	Perham, Mrs. M. E.	2.00
"Anonymous"	10.00	Perry, Mrs. Thomas D. . .	3.00
Mittineague Cong. Sun-		Peters, Mrs. Andrew J., . .	
day School, Springfield	10.00	Jr.	5.00
Monks, Mrs. George H. . .	5.00	Phillips Cong. Church, . .	
Moore, Mrs. E. C.	1.00	Watertown	25.00
Moors, Arthur W.	10.00	Pickering, Miss M. M. . . .	2.00
Moors, Francis J.	100.00	Pickman, Mrs. D. L. . . .	25.00
Moors, Mrs. John F. . . .	25.00	Pierce, Mrs. A. Martin . .	50.00
<i>Forward</i>	\$6,661.97	<i>Forward</i>	\$7,163.97

<i>Forward</i>	\$7,163.97
Pierce, Otis N.	10.00
Pingree, David	50.00
Pitman, Mrs. B. F.	5.00
Plimpton, Theodore M.	1.00
Pope, Mrs. Albert A.	10.00
Porter, Miss Emma E.	2.00
Porter, Harry G.	10.00
Pratt, Laban	15.00
Pratt, W. E.	50.00
Prescott, Mrs. C. D.	5.00
Prescott, Miss Clara F.	2.00
Prescott, Miss Mary R.	25.00
Price, Joseph	15.00
Priest, Mrs. John T.	3.00
Puffer, H. C.	5.00
Quincy, Mrs. M. C. S.	2.00
Randall, Chas. P.	5.00
Raymond, Robert F.	5.00
Reed, Mrs. John H.	5.00
"W.H.R."	25.00
Rhodes, L. H.	5.00
Rice, Mrs. Abbott B.	5.00
Rice, Oscar R.	5.00
Rich, W. T.	10.00
Richards, Miss Grace	5.00
Richards, W. L.	2.00
Richardson, Dr. Mark W.	5.00
Richmond, J. B.	10.00
Ricketson, Walton and Anna	5.00
Ripley, Mrs. Clara M.	10.00
Ripley, Mrs. George	25.00
Roberts, Mrs. Coolidge S.	15.00
Robinson, Mrs. F. N.	5.00
Robinson, Mrs. Wm. A., Jr.	5.00
Rodman, Miss Emma	5.00
Rodman, Miss Julia W.	5.00
Rogers, Miss Annette P.	5.00
Rogers, Sydney S.	5.00
Ross, Mrs. M. Denman	10.00
Russell, Miss Mary V.	5.00
Russell, Mrs. Richard	1.00
Russell, Mrs. W. A.	15.00
Rust, Mrs. W. A.	5.00
Rothwell, Bernard J.	10.00
Saltonstall, Robert	25.00

Forward \$7,616.97

<i>Forward</i>	\$7,616.97
Sampson, Mrs. Augustus N.	2.00
Sampson, Miss Lucy S.	3.00
Sanborn, James A.	5.00
Sanderson, G. A.	15.00
Saunders, Miss Annie G.	5.00
Saville, Mrs. Wm.	10.00
Schneider, Mrs. Franz	10.00
Scott, Chas. S.	2.00
Scovell, C. H.	5.00
Seabury, Miss S. E.	10.00
Sears, Mrs. George G.	10.00
Sears, Mrs. K. W.	25.00
Selfridge, Mrs. G. S.	5.00
Shaw, Mrs. G. S.	10.00
Shaw, Henry S.	5.00
Shepard, T. H.	5.00
Shuman & Company	5.00
Shute, Miss Katherine H.	2.00
Sidelinger, George A.	10.00
Silsbee, Miss M.	10.00
Simes, Mrs. William	30.00
Slater, Mrs. Elizabeth	5.00
Simons, Wm. C.	25.00
"A Friend"	20.00
Smith, A. H.	1.00
Smith, Edward E.	5.00
Smith, Miss Elizabeth L.	1.00
Smith, Rev. E. W.	5.00
Smith, F. E.	5.00
Smith, Geo. W. V.	10.00
Smith, Joseph M.	5.00
Smith, Mrs. Joseph N.	5.00
Smith, Mrs. Roger D.	5.00
Smyth, Herbert W.	5.00
Snow, Walter B.	1.00
Sohier, Miss M. D.	10.00
Spare, John V.	5.00
"Anonymous"	10.00
Spear, The Misses	5.00
Sprague, Dr. F. P.	10.00
Sprague, Mrs. Isaac	50.00
Sprague, Isaac	25.00
Stackpole, Mr. and Mrs. M. W.	10.00
Stearns, Chas. H.	2.00
St. Paul's Cathedral	126.42
St. Paul's School, Con- cord, N. H.	10.00

Forward \$8,162.39

<i>Forward</i>	\$8,162.39	<i>Forward</i>	\$8,638.05
Steedman, Mrs. Chas.	5.00	Van Noorden, E.	5.00
Stetson, Mrs. Frederick D.	10.00	Waite, Miss Florence L.	5.00
Stetson, James H.	10.00	Wales, Wm. Q.	2.00
Stevens, Mrs. S. D.	10.00	Walker, Mrs. John G.	20.00
Stone, Miss Caroline	5.00	Walker, Miss Sarah C.	5.00
Stone, Mrs. Philip S.	2.00	Walton, Rev. F. J.	20.00
Stone, W. B.	2.00	Walworth, John P.	5.00
Story, Mrs. F. L.	2.00	Walworth, Joseph E.	5.00
Stratton, F. H.	25.00	Ward, Miss Caroline E.	10.00
Sturtevant, Royal B.	5.00	Ward, Mrs. Francis J.	5.00
Swasey, Miss H. M.	5.00	Ware, Miss Mary Lee	10.00
Sylvester, Miss R. M.	10.00	Warren, Bentley W.	10.00
"C. H. T."	5.00	Warren, Miss Cornelia	10.00
Tapley, Miss Alice P.	50.00	Warren, Mrs. Samuel D.	5.00
Tapley, Miss Emily W.	3.25	Watkins, Miss Emma C.	25.00
Tappan, Mrs. Frederick H.	10.00	Watson, Mrs. Thomas R.	10.00
Tarbell, H. C.	2.00	Weeks, Mrs. John W.	25.00
Taylor, Mrs. Frederic W.	2.00	Weis, Miss A. Lora	5.00
"Cambridge"	5.00	Weld, Mr. and Mrs. C. M.	5.00
Thacher, Louis B.	10.00	Wellington, Mrs. Austin C.	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. Edward D.	5.00	Wentworth, Mrs. Chas. F.	10.00
Thayer, Mrs. Ethel R.	15.00	Wheeler, Mrs. A. D.	2.00
Thorndike, Sturgis H.	25.00	Wheeler, Miss Alice M.	5.00
Topliff, Miss Anna E.	15.00	Wheeler, Mrs. Annie A.	5.00
Toppan, Mrs. Robert N.	10.00	Wheeler, Mrs. Henry N.	5.00
Tower, Miss Ellen M.	10.00	Wheelock, Chas. B.	5.00
Tower, Mrs. Richard	5.00	White, Miss Lizzie D.	5.00
Towne, F. B.	10.00	White, Mrs. M. P.	50.00
Trowbridge, George E.	10.00	Whittemore, Rev. Geo. H.	1.50
Tucker, Mrs. Helen M.	1.00	Whittemore, Mrs. S. D.	10.00
Tucker, Wm. A.	3.00	"Anonymous"	50.00
Tuckerman, Mrs. Chas. S.	5.00	Wilcox, Miss E. Josephine	10.00
Turner, Mrs. Wm. H.	2.00	Wilder, Herbert A.	10.00
Trinity Church, "Rev. Alexander Mann, Rector"	25.00	"Interested"	10.00
Trinity Church, "collection"	71.41	Willcox, Misses	25.00
Upham, Miss E. Annie	5.00	Williams, David W.	5.00
van Allen, Rev. W. H.	5.00	Williams, Miss E. Frances	10.00
Van Brunt, Mrs. Chas.	50.00	Williams, John D.	10.00
Vaughan, Miss Bertha H.	5.00	Williams, Mrs. Robert B.	5.00
Vaughan, Mrs. Henry G.	5.00	Williams, Mrs. T. B.	10.00
Vialle, Chas. A.	10.00	Williston, Miss Emily	5.00
Von Blomberg, Miss Eva	5.00		
<i>Forward</i>	\$8,638.05	<i>Forward</i>	\$9,078.55

WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

45

<i>Forward</i>	\$9,078.55
Willson, Miss Lucy B. .	20.00
Wilson, George Grafton .	5.00
Winslow, Arthur . . .	10.00
Winsor, Mrs. Alfred . .	10.00
Winsor, Miss Mary P. .	5.00
Woelffe, Miss Edith O.	2.00
Wolcott, Mrs. Roger .	10.00
Wood, Mrs. A. B. . . .	5.00
Woodbury, H. O. . . .	1.00
Woodman, Miss Mary .	20.00

Forward \$9,166.55

<i>Forward</i>	\$9,166.55
Woodward, Mrs. F. H.	1.00
Woodward, Dr. S. B. .	25.00
Worcester, Rev. Wm. L.	
and Miss Margaret .	10.00
Wyman, Frank W. . . .	10.00
Woodbridge, Prof. S. H.	10.00
*Willard, Mrs. Horace	
M.	2.00
"Friend," Providence .	10.00
"Anonymous"	5.00

Total \$9,239.55

* Deceased.

LIFE MEMBERS

The payment of fifty dollars in one year with the approval of the Board of Directors constitutes a person a Life Member.

Anonymous
 A Friend
 A Friend
 A Friend (through F. B. Allen)
 *Appleton, Mrs. William
 Adie, Andrew
 Allen, Miss M. Josephine
 Allen, Rollin H.
 Ames, Miss Mary S.
 Amory, Mrs. C. W.
 Anonymous
 *Ayer, Mrs. Frederick
 Barbour, E. D.
 Barrell, William L.
 Bartlett, Mr. Henry
 Bartlett, Mrs. Henry
 Batchelder, Francis
 *Beebe, J. Arthur
 Beebe, E. Pierson
 Beech, Mrs. Herbert
 Bill, Alexander H.
 Blake, Dr. Clarence J.
 Blake, Francis
 Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman
 Bliss, William
 Boos, Dr. William F.
 *Bowditch, Charles P.
 Bradley, Mrs. Charles
 Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. J. L.
 Bremer, Miss Sarah F.
 Briggs, L. Vernon
 Briggs, Mrs. L. Vernon
 *Brimmer, Martin
 Brooks, Gorham
 Bryant, Mrs. Henry
 Burnham, Mrs. J. A.
 "E. S. C."
 Cabot, Godfrey L.
 *Cabot, Mrs. W. C.
 Carter, James Richard
 Carter, Mrs. James Richard
 Cary, Mrs. Edward M.
 Caswell, William T.

Chase, Alice P.
 Chase, Mrs. Philip P.
 Chase, Richard D.
 *Clark, A. B.
 Clark, James E.
 Cole, Mrs. Arthur H.
 *Converse, E. S.
 Converse, Edward W.
 *Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph
 Coolidge, Mrs. T. Jefferson, Jr.
 Cotton, Miss Elizabeth
 Coy, Dr. Lydia N.
 *Crane, Hon. W. Murray
 Crane, Mrs. Zenas
 Cunningham, Mrs. Frederick
 Curtis, Mrs. George S.
 Curtis, Greeley S.
 Cutter, Abram E.
 Cutter, Mrs. Abram E.
 Dalton, Mrs. Charles H.
 Davis, A. McFee
 *Denison, John N.
 Dodge, George A.
 Douglass, The Misses
 *Eaton, William S.
 *Eddy, Mrs. Mary B. G.
 Eliot Club, Jamaica Plain
 Elliott, Mrs. J. W.
 Endicott, William, Jr.
 Eustis, Mrs. Herbert H.
 **"F"
 "F"
 Anonymous
 Fabyan, Dr. Marshall
 Farnsworth, Alice
 "F. C. L."
 Fisher, Mrs. R. T.
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte M.
 Fiske, Mrs. J. N.
 Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott
 Forbes, Mrs. J. M.
 Forbes, Mrs. W. H.
 "J. M. F."

*French, Jonathan
 *French, J. D. W.
 *French, Miss Caroline L. W.
 *French, Miss Cornelia Ann
 "Friday, the 13th"
 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Ginn & Co.
 Gray, Miss Ida Z.
 Grinnell, H. D.
 Grover, William O.
 "T. S. H."
 Haines, Mrs. J. H.
 Hanks, Mrs. Charles S.
 Harris, Mrs. J. N.
 Haskell, Miss Mary E.
 *Hearsey, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus
 Heydt, John
 *Higginson, Henry L.
 Holmes, Mrs. Edward
 Houghton, C. S.
 *Houghton, H. O.
 Hooker, Miss Sarah H.
 **Hunt, Miss Martha R.
 *Hutchinson, George
 Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur
 Hunnewell, F. W.
 *Hunnewell, Miss Jane B.
 Ireson, Miss Katherine C.
 *Ireson, Miss Isabel
 Jones, Miss Amelia H.
 Jones, Jerome
 "K," a Friend
 Kellen, William V.
 Kidder, Peabody & Co.
 *Kimball, Mrs. David P.
 *Kimball, Mrs. M. Day
 King, Delcevere
 King, Theophilus
 Lawrence, Rosewell B.
 Lawrence, W. Appleton
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William
 *Lawrence, Amos A.
 Lawson, Rev. A. G.
 Lee, Joseph
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph
 Longyear, J. M.
 Loring, Miss L. P.

Lowell, Miss Lucy
 *Lyman, Arthur T.
 Lyman, Mrs. Henry
 Lyman, Miss Julia
 Lyman, Theodore
 Madden, M. L.
 Mason, Miss Fanny P.
 Mason, Miss Ida M.
 Mason, Miss Ellen F.
 McArthur, Arthur
 Merriman, Mrs. Daniel
 *Myer, Mrs. George A.
 *Morrill, Charles J.
 *Moore, Stephen
 Moors, Francis J.
 Moors, Mrs. John F.
 Morse, James F.
 Nash, Mrs. F. K.
 Old South Church
 Osborne, Mrs. John B.
 *Paine, Robert Treat
 Paine, Robert Treat Association
 Paine, W. A.
 Peabody, Rev. E.
 Peabody, Harold
 Penman, John S.
 Phillips, Mrs. John C.
 *Pickering, Mrs. Henry
 Pickman, Mrs. D. L.
 Pierce, Mrs. A. Martin
 Pierce, Mrs. A. G., Jr.
 Pierce, Mrs. E. L.
 *Pierce, Hon. Henry L.
 Pingree, David
 Pratt, W. E.
 *Ramsey, Rev. William H.
 Riley, Charles E.
 Robinson, Roswell R.
 Rogers, Miss A. P.
 Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.
 Rotch, Mrs. William J.
 Russell, Robert S.
 *"S," a Friend
 Sampson, Mrs. Robert deW.
 Seabury, Miss S. E.
 Sears, Mrs. George G.
 Sears, Mrs. J. M.
 Sears, Mrs. K. W.

*Deceased.

**Miss Martha R. Hunt has been a life member since 1887, and on her decease left the Society as Residuary Legatee a very generous share in her large estate.

- Shaw, Mrs. G. H.
Sias, Mrs. Charles D.
Simes, Mrs. William
Sprague, Mrs. Isaac
Sprague, Isaac, Jr.
Starret, L. S.
St. Paul's Cathedral
Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Shaw
*Tapley, Mrs. A. P.
Tapley, Miss Alice P.
Taylor, William B.
Thayer, R. S.
Travelli, Charles
Taunton Law and Order League
Torry, Mrs. Elbridge
*Tufts, James W.
Upton, George A.
Ufford, Mrs. H. G.
Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles
Vera, Frank, Jr.
Vorse, Mrs. A. B.
Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.
Wales, Miss M. A.
Walker, Grant
Walker, Mrs. John G.
Ward, Miss Anita S.
Ward, Mrs. Francis J.
Ward, Miss M. DeC.
Webb, Mrs. Annie B.
Weeks, Mrs. John W.
Weld, S. M.
Wheatland, Mrs. Stephen G.
White, Mrs. M. P.
Whittemore, Charles
Wigglesworth, George
Anonymous
Willcox, Miss E. G.
Willcox, Miss Mary A.
Winsor, Miss M. P.
*Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington
Wood, Dr. R. W.
Wood, Mrs. William M.
Woods, Mrs. Henry D.
Woodward, Dr. S. B.
*Woolson, J. A.
"X," Boston

*Deceased.

7576.55

FORTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The New England
Watch and Ward Society

June 8 1922



1921-1922

We ask any person aware of evils that require correction to notify the Secretary, MR. J. FRANK CHASE, Room 526, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, who will regard all information, when so desired, as strictly confidential.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE NEW ENGLAND
WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

Founded in 1878
Incorporated in 1884 in Boston

FOR THE YEAR 1921-1922

BOSTON:
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, ROOM 526
120 BOYLSTON STREET
1922

cl

OBJECT

The object of this society is to remove commercialized temptations to vice and crime — to stop up sources of corruption. Its work is not remedial but preventive — it must make its appeal through the head to the heart — and it does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

APPEAL

"Persons who, being liable to WATCH AND WARD, neglect or refuse without reasonable excuse to appear and do duty personally or by sufficient substitute; and constables or officers or members of the watch who refuse to execute and observe proper orders, shall forfeit ten dollars."

Section 7, Chapter 31, of the Revised
Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.

It is curious that this old law was on our Statute books till last year. It is of course now a "dead letter," but the need of *watch and ward* is still most urgent.

Can you "do duty personally" in the difficult but most necessary *preventive* work which we are doing?

Will you not, therefore, give to us — your "sufficient substitute" — a generous subscription, to enable us to do it for you?

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to The New England Watch and Ward Society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of.....

OFFICERS FOR 1921- 1922

President

REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN
(Founder of the Society) 1 Joy St.

Vice Presidents

CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D.	ARTHUR MCARTHUR
Rev. GEO. A. GORDON, D.D.	Pres. L. H. MURLIN, D.D.
Rt. Rev. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D.	Rev. ENDICOTT PEABODY
JOSEPH LEE	REV. AUSTIN K. DEBLOIS
Rev. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D.	BERNARD J. ROTHWELL

Treasurer

GODFREY L. CABOT

Assistant Treasurer

FRANCIS J. MOORS

Secretary

J. FRANK CHASE, 120 Boylston St., Room 526
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
Tel. Beach 5100.

Field Deputy

WELLMAN Y. TAYLOR

Counsel

JOHN W. RORKE

Auditor

HERBERT B. LORD

Directors

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Rev. WM. HARMAN VAN ALLEN	M. L. MADDEN
GODFREY L. CABOT	FRANCIS J. MOORS
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EDWARD H. CHANDLER	JOHN H. STORER
JULIAN L. COOLIDGE	Rev. HENRY B. WASHBURN

Prof. S. H. WOODBRIDGE

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Presidents

Col. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, 1878-84.
CHAS. J. BISHOP, 1884-95.
Rev. WM. J. TUCKER, D.D., 1895-99.
Rt. Rev. WM. N. McVICAR, D.D., 1899-1902.
Rt. Rev. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D., 1902-04.
Hon. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1904-08.
Pres. G. STANLEY HALL, LL.D., 1909-10.

Vice Presidents

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Rev. A. J. GORDON, D.D., 1870-95.
Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, D. D., 1878-1909.
Hon. EDWARD S. TOBEY, 1878-86.
Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE, D.D., 1878-91.
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Rev. E. B. ANDREWS, LL.D., 1890-91.
Rev. E. W. DONALD, 1893-1904.
GEORGE H. QUINCY, 1894-95.
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 1894-1910.
HERBERT S. CARRUTH, 1894-95.
Prof. GEO. H. PALMER, 1898-1905.
JEROME JONES, 1907-10.
Pres. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, LL.D., 1907-13.
Pres. W. F. HUNTINGTON, LL.D., 1907-13.
Hon. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1907-14.
Rev. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D., 1907-14.
Hon. EDWIN D. MEAD, 1911-18.
Dr. CLARENCE J. BLAKE, 1897-1919.
Mr. JOSEPH G. THORP, 1894-1921.

PAST DIRECTORS

The men whose courageous and aggressive righteousness inspired them, in their time, wisely to direct the work of this Society; faithfully to bear its responsibilities; cheerfully to bear the prejudices; gloriously to rejoice in a better, cleaner, safer City and Commonwealth and New England, which they had a share in bringing about.

IRVING O. WHITING, 1878-81.
J. C. PROCTOR, 1878-82.
CHARLES J. BISHOP, 1879-95.
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR., 1878-87.
HOMER B. SPRAGUE, 1878-86.
J. D. W. FRENCH, 1878-1901.
WILLIAM R. NICHOLS, 1878-82.
JAMES M. HUBBARD, 1880-82.
SAMUEL N. BROWN, 1880-82.
CHARLES F. WYMAN, 1880-1904.
CHARLES W. DEXTER, 1880-86.
WILLIAM H. LADD, 1880-96.
ARTHUR B. ELLIS, 1883-93.
LORIN F. DELAND, 1884-88.
BENJAMIN F. REDFERN, 1884-96.
WARREN K. BLODGETT, Jr., 1886-91.
WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, 1886-88.
JAMES W. TUFTS, 1887-88.
FRANCIS B. SEARS, 1887-88.
Rev. CHARLES F. DOLE, 1887-88.
JOHN P. ALMY, 1888-89.
Rev. ALBERT G. LAMSON, 1889-91.
EDMUND D. BARBOUR, 1890-92.
CURTIS GUILD, Jr., 1892-93.
GEORGE HUTCHINSON, 1892-94.
JOHN S. LOCKWOOD, 1892-1920.
A. S. LOVETT, 1893-1915.
Rev. J. A. BEVINGTON, 1893-95.

ARCHIBALD M. HOWE, 1894-95.
Rev. RUFUS B. TOBEY, 1894-1914.
CHARLES W. BIRTWELL, 1894-1917.
Dr. EDWIN W. DWIGHT, 1895-1900.
Rev. CHRISTOPHER R. ELIOT, 1900-02.
MARCUS MORTON, 1900-07.
MALBON G. RICHARDSON, 1900-02.
ROBERT A. WOODS, 1900-03.
ROLLIN LYNDE HARTT, 1901-02.
JOHN S. ADAMS, 1902-16.
WILLIAM V. KELLEN, 1902-06.
DELCEVARE KING, 1902-15.
WILLIAM I. COLE, 1903-15.
MAX MITCHELL, 1903-05.
JAMES F. WISE, 1903-17.
MYER BLOOMFIELD, 1906-08.
JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, 1906-07.
Prof. J. M. BARKER, 1907-16.
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, 1907-09.
HENRY CHASE, 1907-09.
FRANCIS BATCHELDER, 1908-09.
ALVIN E. DODD, 1910-15.
Dr. WM. F. BOOS, 1911-20.
ERNEST S. BUTLER, 1912-14.
Dr. WM. N. BULLARD, 1919-20.
RABBI HARRY LEVI, 1919-20.

PAST TREASURERS

CHARLES J. BISHOP, 1878-83.
CHARLES F. WYMAN, 1884-85.
ARTHUR B. ELLIS, 1886-91.
JOHN S. LOCKWOOD, 1892-1901.
JOHN S. ADAMS, 1902-09.
RUFUS B. TOBEY, 1910.
DELCEVARE KING, 1910-15.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

120 BOYLSTON STREET, ROOM 526,
March 1, 1922.

*To the Members and Friends of The New England
Watch and Ward Society:*

The finest way to manifest patriotism in times of peace is in public service. This past year has exhibited some conspicuously fine examples of public service in our Commonwealth, and it is forever more sacredly great because of them. The fact that a Democracy can produce such public-mindedness helps to justify its existence.

Public
Service

Ours is a branch of public service, and to the service of the public good we invite all right thinking citizens. We need the sympathy, the moral support, and the financial aid of all who can help to maintain this special supplementary agency for safeguarding the morals of youth against the virulence of money-mad vice-promotion.

We have had to work with limited funds for the larger part of this year and could only undertake tasks which were of the greatest immediate importance, or were immediately vital to our program. Below is a brief statement of conditions in the fields in which we work.

I. Crimes against Public Chastity

The outward manifestations of public immorality in corrupting agencies have not been so noticeable this year as the general symptoms of lowering of standards. The theatres showed steady improvement, probably due to the inroads of the Moving Pictures. The latter became less modest because of the demand for thrills, and the atmosphere under which the films are produced, as revealed by the incidents of an Arbuckle, and a Hollywood.

Lower
Standards

But by far the greatest source of demoralization appeared in the extreme fashions in women's clothes. The only remedy

for these conditions is to be found in the home, the school, and the church. The suppression of the promoting of vice manifesting itself in public immorality, is our task.

(a) Obscenity

There has been a recrudescence of obscenity in pictures and publications this year. The visit of so many of our young men to countries where obscenity laws are not enforced, has led to commercial enterprise springing up to supply the demand for that form of excitement.

Picture
Printing

We raided a photograph studio, in an attic room in a cheap tenement district, in Worcester, seized the plates in the printing frames and several hundreds of vile pictures from a man who was advertising his wares in mail order magazines. The court sentenced him to six months in the House of Correction. Another party was found to be circularizing our Colleges with an offer to furnish a magazine, from the advertisements of which the students could strike up a correspondence with girls in Europe; or for a small fee he would furnish a list of persons who would furnish them, for a small price, with vile pictures and books.

Postal
Offence

He overlooked the fact that our Postal Laws make it a crime to deposit a letter in the mails that gives information of how, from whom, or in what manner obscene books and pictures can be obtained. We were able to stop suddenly, what looked to him a very prosperous business.

Sex
Publication
Committee

The success of our efforts to co-operate with the reputable booksellers by notifying a committee when any particular book of previously unknown character was violating the law, led to the organization of another and similar committee to assist publishers in deciding what publications dealing with sex education could be safely attempted. The larger sex education movement has stimulated the publication of matter which if not delicately and properly handled, would lead to prosecution.

Certain information which is perfectly proper for physicians and medical men, cannot with impunity be given general circulation. In order that the larger sex education movement might not become an excuse for the distribution

of matter of a hurtful nature to adolescents, we organized a committee of which Dr. Morton Prince is Chairman and other expert neurologists are members, to guide the Society in this difficult field. It is of interest to record that the *New York Society for the Suppression of Vice* has organized recently a similar committee.

Several books of extreme type were at once condemned as unfit for even limited circulation. The further distribution of these books were at once stopped under threat of court action. The committee assumes to advise a publisher in advance as to which class, with respect to a general or a limited distribution, his publication properly belongs.

The Boston Booksellers Committee has continued its good work and prevented the sale of any books of an indecent character, if it seemed such as to warrant the condemnation of the courts. Mr. Richard F. Fuller has done excellent work as Chairman of the Committee.

Other
Committee

The Committee on Public Amusements has continued its work of enforcing through the licensing authorities, plays of an objectionable type. Its criticisms seemed obeyed, and much indecency has been prevented quietly. We congratulate its Chairman, Rev. Raymond Calkins.

(b) Immoral Nuisances

With the immoral cafes closed, the Hotels and loose lodging-houses affected by the "True Name Bill," the prevalent type of prostitution is that of the small apartments and kitchenette suites. Here it protects itself by requiring an identification, or an introduction, for admission.

Adequately to meet the present prevalent system the Tenement House Prostitution Law, now in force in New York seems to be necessary and desirable. It would make the suppression of prostitution in Apartment Houses less difficult and more effective. Manifestly it must be the next step in the fight against Commercialized Immorality.

Prevalent
Types

No record of the year would be complete without calling the attention to an innovation instituted by the late Police Commissioner Curtis, in organizing a group of police to act as a kind of vice squad. It is under the efficient manage-

**The
Vice Squad**

ment of Capt. Chas. T. Reardon and includes such aggressive officers as Inspector George E. Patterson and Sergt. Hines. Entrenched vice spots of long standing have been successfully stormed by this new arrangement. It furnishes a large percentage of the police advance in law enforcement during the past year and ought to be a source of congratulation to the wisdom of the late Commissioner, who saw the need and the best method of meeting it. Technically Capt. Reardon is known as the Divisional Police Captain, and it is his task to stir up police activity anywhere in the city where lethargy is apparent. He does it by suggestion, by instruction, or by example. So that there has been added to the usual police methods, the stimulus of competition, and that leads to rivalry in accomplishing results. This method has recently been applied to drugs and liquor and is already showing good results in these fields. We mention this police squad, in this section, because the results in closing prostitution nuisances have been most noticeable.

A Raid

We are grateful to Inspector George E. Patterson for his able conduct under our warrant of the raid on a house of ill-fame on one of our most fashionable streets. After a hard trial in the lower court and in the Dist. Attorney's office, the keeper was obliged to take a criminal record, which makes her certain of time sentence if she engages further in the business. This woman had been engaged in keeping houses in Boston for 20 years, before this prosecution, and then escaped with a fine of \$100.00. She went to New York and continued her career, and inside of three months she was prosecuted there and tried, and sentenced to one year at Blackwell's Island, where she is now incarcerated. We must congratulate New York on its effective action in this matter.

II. Crimes against Public Health

Smuggling

The discovery of a gang of men using the ships from Southern Europe to secure a supply of Narcotic drugs and the termination of that case by a House of Correction sentence to its leader, seems to have broken up that source of supply, or at least greatly curtailed it.

An investigation during the year has convinced us that conditions in the drug traffic in Boston, are not alarming. There is some street peddling but not so much as formerly. We do find that certain patent medicines are being sold for drug purposes rather than as medicines and certain drug stores need to be forcibly reminded that while our law and the Harrison Act exempts preparations containing minimum quantities of narcotics, it does so only when the preparation is sold in good faith as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the State law or the Harrison Act.

Drug
Conditions
Improving

The only practical way however, of reaching the evil is to convict the bad druggist rather than to amend the law and bring further hardship to those engaged in an honorable business. As will be seen in the reports of the Annual Meeting the Federal aspects of the drug situation are not satisfactory. We need Federal Laws to prevent the bringing into the drug market the vast quantities not needed for medicinal purposes and which are available for vice purposes, —when the demand is sufficiently strong. The Jones-Miller Bill is needed to complete the Harrison Act.

Federal
Law

III. Crimes against Public Policy

(a) Rhode Island Conditions

During the year we have attempted to close up the open gambling houses which political conditions allow to exist in Rhode Island. We did this by using the testimony of fully a dozen young men residents of a Southern Massachusetts City who had come to resort to these Rhode Island places, situated not far from their home-town. The local pride of Rhode Island however is so sensitive that witnesses from without the state were looked upon with suspicion and the jury would not accept their evidence as worthy of belief. Local pride nevertheless is not so sensitive as to close these places.

Local
Prejudice

The lawyers for the defense did not even put on any evidence bearing on the issue of whether the states law was being violated or not, but simply appealed to sectional

prejudice and local pride. The trial was a pitiable exhibition of narrow-mindedness and of the unworthiness of some peoples to govern themselves.

But a few leading citizens have felt the disgrace of such a situation and are now quietly organizing in an effort to lead public opinion to a reform in this matter.

(b) Clearing House Pools

At the request of leading citizens of Lawrence, we investigated and gathered the evidence against a lottery based upon the last four numbers in the totals of the clearings and balances of the Clearing House at New York as announced each day in the financial columns of your daily newspapers. We found centering at Lawrence one of these lotteries which a local newspaper alleged was taking from Lawrence alone, a half a million of dollars a year, and its tentacles reached out all over the State.

We effected the arrest of all of the promoters and after a hard trial convicted them in the lower court where the head of it was given a six months sentence. Before the trial, on appeal, his partner tried to bribe an agent of this Society, to influence his evidence, but he was arrested and prosecuted and heavily fined. He also appealed. When the case reached the Superior Court a series of attempts were made by this same gang, to bribe the jury selected to try the case.

They were discovered and eight of them brought into court, charged with contempt of court. Judge Fosdick sentenced them all to pay heavy fines, and the head of the lottery gang to serve one year at Salem jail.

It was a splendid piece of public service on the part of Dist. Attorney S. Howard Donnell, in the ferreting out of this crime of contempt and bringing the perpetrators to justice.

We also tried this year a strictly preventive method of suppressing the Clearing House Pools, of which there have grown up many in the past ten years, and which was as follows: about all have determined the winner of the capital prize in these pools by reference to the last four numbers

A Center
Smashed

Preventive
Measures

of the *Total* or of the Balance of the New York or Boston Clearing House, as published each day on the financial pages of the New York or Boston newspapers. The last four numbers would provide numbers for 9999 combinations, and by additions of a letter of the alphabet, any number of series of pool tickets could be put out each week. One of each series, A, B, C, etc., with four numbers was a winner.

Round
Numbers
vs.
Digits

We called the matter to the attention of the Clearing Houses in Boston and New York and induced the committee in charge to announce the Clearings—*Totals* and *Balances* in round numbers. This made the last six figures of the Boston reports zeros, and the last five numbers of the New York report the same and could not be used as a lottery combination, as it was always the same. This simple expedient seems to have stopped many of the pools.

One pool that is still running in another state, however, uses the first two figures of the *Totals*, and the first two of the *Balances* of the New York Clearings, but we learn that they find these numbers less changeable, and that means that they get "HIT" oftener, and the lottery is less profitable. The Clearing House Lottery now seems to be passing.

We wish to thank Co. Wm. A. Gaston, the Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, for his prompt co-operation in this important matter, at the request of a committee of our Directors consisting of Julian L. Coolidge, M. L. Madden, and Francis J. Moors.

Appreciation

(c) The Carnivals and Minor Gambling

The influence of the appeal to public sympathy for the veterans of the World War was commercialized this past year by a set of travelling gamblers, who did business under the form of running Public Carnivals. These Carnivals had scarcely a single feature that was not a violation of our gambling laws. The influence of the sight of communities visited by men, who with no interference from local police were coining money by violating well known laws, encouraged many other forms of organizations to follow their example. Church Field days, Society Field days, Secret Order

Hypocrisy

Celebrations joined in the violating of the lottery laws with apparent impunity. Hence we decided to make a campaign against the most objectionable form of the crime.

We raided all the carnivals we could find operating in the State and succeeded in driving them out of the State. This year we must go still further and ought to insist that all kinds of organizations observe the law.

(d) Race Track Gambling

Open
Gambling

A crowd of gamblers from outside the State attempted to use the Short Ship Circuit Race Tracks for the selling of pools and the registering of bets on the races. We made a determined fight to prevent it. Co-operating with the State Police, arrests were made at Medford. At Springfield they were not allowed by the police to do gambling business. At Northampton in our absence they ran in a perfectly open manner. At Greenfield we raided them with the courageous assistance of Deputy Sheriffs Michael Carroll, and Haskins. The promoters and players turned upon us when our five agents had hemmed about 200 in a room at Greenfield Race Track, and for a time it looked as if we would be over-powered, but after using our clubs and losing many of the players by their rescue, we finally arrested the leader and jailed him. The next day he was tried, convicted, and paid two fines, one for selling pools, and one for assaulting an officer.

(e) Legislation

Important
Progress

The Legislature of 1922 has put upon our statute books many laws advancing public morals. First and foremost, the State Enforcement Prohibition Act; then the amendment to the law against pool-selling; a law strengthening the narcotic drug act; a law licensing soft drink establishments. Any one of these laws are important and the aggregate marks the Legislature of 1922 as an exceptionable body of "public servants."

Summary

In the conduct of our work, our agents have visited 65 cities and towns of the six New England States. We have brought prosecutions in three New England States. We have obtained convictions in all cases after trial in the lower courts and lost but one case tried before a jury.

Clean
Record

I. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC CHASTITY:			
1. Obscene pictures cases	.	.	9
2. Prostitution cases	.	.	27
			36
II. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH:			
3. Drug cases	.	.	5
			5
III. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY:			
4. Gambling nuisances	.	.	5
5. Lotteries	.	.	43
6. Slot machine cases	.	.	22
7. Present at gambling	.	.	20
8. Pool selling at race track	.	.	4
			94
IV. MISCELLANEOUS:			
Bribery	.	.	1
			1
Grand total	.	.	136

PUNISHMENT IMPOSED IN EACH DEPARTMENT:

		Totals
1. 15 Months and	.	\$508 10
2. 6 months	.	
3. 12 months and	.	1,315 00
4.	600 00
33		\$2,423 10

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. FRANK CHASE,

Secretary.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING

OF

The New England Watch and Ward Society

It was held at "Dr. Hale's Church," Sunday evening, April 30th, with about 300 in attendance. Dr. Edward Cummings, the pastor, and a Director of the Society, presided and introduced Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, the President of Boston University, and a Vice-President of the Society, as the first speaker.

Dr Murlin paid a glowing tribute to the efficient work of the Society as he had observed its history during his residence in Boston. Following him, Dr. Carleton Simon spoke in substance as printed below of "The Drug Evil in New York City," and Secretary J. Frank Chase closed the meeting with an address on present Federal Drug Legislation in the Jones-Miller Anti-Narcotic Bill.

Address of DR. CARLETON SIMON, Special Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City.

The drug habit is not a new phenomenon. It goes back to the Dark Ages whence it has been handed down for the present generation to solve, like so many of our other social evils. Richard Coeur-de-Lion, we learn from Ancient Medical history, was a drug addict. During the Crusade when he went to the Holy Land on a sacred mission where he came in touch with the Moslems with their Eastern customs, he contracted the habit of using "Hasheesh," which has long been a favorite drug in the Eastern Countries. If the leader of the Crusades suffered from the habits of the East, we may

well believe that his followers may have shown the same weakness.

It would indeed be interesting to trace down through history the growth of these pernicious drug habits. Not alone in time, but in extent the habit has grown. China has for centuries been surrounded by a great wall of granite, but has also had around it a black wall of opium smoke which has helped to keep it in the slumbers of ignorance and superstition.

Tonight we are to learn how the Coolies of China, and the Youth of America, are both menaced by the evils of the vice-use of the Narcotic Drugs. I am to speak to you particularly of the Drug Evil in the great Metropolitan City of New York, where I have had a large experience in crushing this evil, and am thus qualified to discuss it authoritatively. I am not going to attempt to describe the horrors of the slavery to narcotic drugs, De Quincy has ably done that for all time, in his "Confessions of an Opium Eater." I shall confine myself to present drug facts in the vice.

Last year in New York City my Narcotic Division of the Police Department, brought about 3,086 prosecutions of vendors of these drugs. This in itself gives some idea of the extent of the evil there. This year in the past four months we have made over 1400 prosecutions of persons who made a business of promoting the illegal sale of drugs, so you see we are dealing with a problem still unsolved, but — thank God — in the way of its solution, for we have at last discovered the right way of meeting the evil.

In dealing with this evil one is aided much in clear thinking by making a sharp distinction between the demand and the supply factors in the problem. By demand factors we mean all those forces which lead to a call for drugs with which to satisfy the craving. Whether it be a drug crazed victim of the poison, or a booster who goes about inculcating the habit, or a pedler who hunts out the source of drugs, or the "merchant" who illegally imports them, — all these help to create the demand. The Supply factors are the steady volume of drug brought within the reach of the user.

There are two Schools of thought concerning the correct

way of handling this problem, viz; The Medical Problem School of meeting the problem of narcotics, and the Criminal Problem School of dealing with the narcotic issue.

The Medical Problem School (by school I mean a group of persons who think alike) the Medical Problem School in New York, is led by doctors who hold that drug addiction is a disease, and who confine themselves mostly to the consideration of the question of how a supply of drugs may be secured by the addict without his being taken advantage of by the illegal purveyors of the community. It confines itself to centering its efforts on the supply factors. It indulges in much maudlin sentimentality about the "cure" of the disease, and less about preventing its spread to non-users. It looks too closely at the interests of individuals and not enough to the interests of the Public.

This school opened a clinic down near the police headquarters in New York City, and offered to supply addicts with all the drug they needed for their habit, at actual cost to the State when purchased at wholesale, with the theory that by this method the illegal vendor would be driven out of business. It is true that it did at times find some addicts who would eventually take the cure, but it was found that so few ever became cured, that the clinic increased rather than diminished the number of users. Under the Medical Problem School the number of users increased so rapidly that it became clear that no likelihood of exterminating the evil could be hoped for from that method of handling. For fear I may be misunderstood please note carefully that I am not saying what I believe to be false, namely that physicians or their system of medication is the cause of drug addiction, I am here only concerned with the question of the proper method of the suppression of it whatever is its origin.

When I say the Medical Problem Theory of Drug Suppression was a failure, I wish you to realize what a fine opportunity I had to study the results of their work. I first started my work with drug addicts about three years ago, at the Bowery Mission, where I examined thousands of drug users in all stages of their unfortunate habit. We then had a plan in New York for registering drug addicts. I had been

an alienist and student of psychology for twenty-nine years. I had also devoted considerable time to the subject of criminology. I soon discovered that the drug addicts were seldom cured, and after a few days out of the hospital, became repeaters, that is, got the habit over again. The only hope I could see to solve the problem of drug addiction is to make it impossible to secure the drug illegitimately, thus forcing a man to live without it. That is what the Criminal Problem Theory attempts to do. The difficulty or almost hopelessness of curing the habit ought to lead us to all the greater efforts to prevent persons from contracting it.

During the regime of this "Medical Problem School" the Boylan Law was passed by our New York Legislature. This law permitted physicians to prescribe drugs for addicts in such quantities as they needed, provided the physician would issue his prescription in triplicate, keeping one copy himself, sending one to the State Board of Health, and giving one to the addict for being filled. It was hoped thus to keep track of the many physicians who were attempting to cure drug users. The fatal defect in this plan was that it did not take into consideration that this vice is spread by the contagion of example, and drug users not in custodial care create other drug users, as one smallpox patient at large infects another.

During this fallacious leadership the evil was spreading more and more in our midst. Last year the Boylan Law was repealed and the leadership passed to the Criminal Problem School.

The Criminal Problem School regard the evil as a police problem to be solved by police methods. It attacks the problem by finding the men who violate the law, and if they are victims, sends them to the hospital whether they are willing to go or not, forces them to abandon the use of drugs, and if it finds a person violating the law by selling drugs, it arrests him and sends him to the penitentiary for a term of three years where he sells no more drugs. It brings into action the best policeman I know of,—"Fear of Consequences."

The clash between the Medical and Criminal Problem

Schools resulted in a deadlock by which at present we have no state law in New York State. The Harrison Federal Act is the only narcotic drug law in the State, except New York City, and there in addition to the Harrison Drug Law, we have the Sanitary Code or Health Law under which we are now acting. The Sanitary Code covers every form of traffic in drugs and punishes by a maximum penalty of three years. Under this law we made the 3,086 cases in 1921, and the 1406 cases in 1922, and already it is clear that we are getting the evil under control.

Now in your own State your leaders have from the first been Criminal Problem School men, and to that fact consistently followed, from the first, Massachusetts owes its success in reducing this evil. Of course you still have the evil with you, but it is diminishing under your correct theory, though I believe we in New York have to our advantage learned to apply improved police methods, which if followed here would make your victory all the more assured.

You are to be congratulated on the existence of such a Society as the New England Watch and Ward Society, which for the past decade has consistently thought straight on this subject, and fought hard to apply the law and stir up others to apply the law, and has urged upon your law-making body the kind of law that would bring the problem under Social Control. It was the Watch and Ward Society that first saw the danger from the drug Hasheesh and persuaded your legislature, before all other states of the Union, to pass a law regulating its sale.

Your Society in 1911, while medical men were falsely claiming that Heroin was not a habit-forming drug, had a law passed regulating its sale. Massachusetts was thus five years ahead of New York in controlling the horrible vice use of heroin, a most pernicious habit-forming drug.

But I have claimed superior police methods for New York, and you are wondering what they are. I wish to tell you fully of one of these which seems to be original with us, and to which in part we pin our faith for the permanent control of the drug vice. Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, places his estimate of the number of Drug addicts in the United States at just 2000 less than

two million, 1,998,000; I do not agree with him, but place it very conservatively at between 250,000 and 400,000. Each one of these addicts has to pay at least \$5.00 per day for his supply. That makes \$2,000,000 per day spent for vice drugs or the enormous sum of \$730,000,000 per year.

Now it is this immense demand which leads thousands of pedlers to scour the earth for a supply of drugs to meet this demand. The pedler travels from place to place. When he has been caught in one place, he jumps to another place and changes his name. If he cannot jump, he tries to fool the court with the help of high-priced lawyers, into believing that it is his first offense and he should be allowed to pay a fine or even go on probation. In the old days many paid fines. The fines even if high could be secured by a single night's business.

To prevent all this in New York today, every man found to be selling drugs illegally or handling them in any way illegally, is *photographed and finger-printed*, and in that way we know him next time we see him, and will know him ten years from now. In addition we send the finger-prints to 384 other cities with a letter asking, "What do you know about this man"? When you consider that 65 per cent of the criminals of this country are drug users, you see that when we send the finger-prints out to police departments where they have kept prints of criminals, we get back the man's record. Then when we take him before the court, the court can make an intelligent disposition of his case; he can't fool the court, and he never will be able to do so again.

We have established in the City of New York, through gradual effort a sort of clearing house for drug addiction. We have obtained in the last year some 20,000 finger-prints from all over the world of drug addicts — including sellers and smugglers: we have obtained these from the governments of France, from Canada, from Australia, from parts of the Arctic region: in fact we have the picture of a man who was arrested by the Canadian mounted police 500 miles above the Arctic Circle, an addict. This is a condition which is pervading civilization.

I am glad to say that your own police department has

made a beginning of this modern police method and as a result of my trip I feel sure that the finger-print system will be used here with even more uniformity than in the past.

I have been able by means of this system to trace a man from Seattle to New York with a long string of records all the way, and many of these for drug crimes, another I remember from Australia, another from Yukon, and from almost every large city in the United States. This finger-print system benefits New York, but it also benefits all other cities of the United States, because it convinces the drug vendor that his former means of escape by travelling from one place to another, is no longer possible. He must get through the first time he is caught, for wherever he goes he will be met by the open story of his life, and each sentence will include a punishment for all his past crimes.

We need badly in our country a Central Bureau for Police Information, to be located in some large centre and a central repository from which information can be secured which will enable us to keep track of our criminals, and no crime includes so many as the drug offenses. Of course New York from its size and Cosmopolitan character would be the natural place in which to locate such a Central Bureau.

The Police question will not be solved in a day. But it will be solved and so will be the drug problem, in a short time: because, the moment we get in all the large cities what I am establishing in New York City, to prevent these drug-fiends' travelling all over the Country, unknown to the various municipalities; the moment we stop that, that moment we are going to cut down the demand for drugs. I have reason to believe that your Commissioner Wilson will send a squad of Boston Police to meet, in the City of New York, a number of men we have, to whom we give a course of intensive training in a study of drug evidence and methods of securing it which we have prepared; and we are going to employ these experts further for the police departments of other cities, in order to make them efficient for the work.

There is a great deal of drug addiction in this city. I am somewhat at a loss to know just what will interest you to hear for I don't know just how many you have,

or from what special angle to approach the subject to you. It is something like taking a tremendously large piano and trying to lift it and hold it up. I don't know where to grasp it and where to shove it, or whether to thrust it aside before you: we have so many angles to consider, as indeed you have here. We have the man who sells morphine; we have the fellow who sells cocaine or heroin; we have the man who smokes opium; we have the "jab point," where people enter to get their particular amount of drug and not to be found on the streets in possession of it, where you can have the evidence on him—to prove that he is violating the law. We have a new criminal that has developed in the last few years, and that is the man whom I have termed the drug "booster"—the man who takes a girl and develops a drug fiend out of her, and get her, therefore, under his control, whereupon he controls her very life and soul.

We find that there are many rings of drug promoters, profiting by poisoning their fellow men. There seems to be an enormous ring concerned in getting it into the United States. Then there are smaller rings distributing it. We are working now on about a dozen rings. Some of them touch Boston, and some of them touch other cities.

Our task is to uncover these rings and crush them by united efforts and by inter-city communication and exchange of information. Some of these rings extend over Europe and out to the farthest parts of the earth, where they send the gum opium under false entry and then send it into this country under legal entry. Then they send it again to South America; then they send it back again under illegal entry. So you see there is an enormous traffic in it carried on the world over.

A man recently had legally shipped into New York 20 tons of opium in a legal manner. He ostensibly shipped it out again to South America, but really shipped only an imitation of opium, filling the shipping cases with asphalt blocks which have some resemblance to crude opium, and kept the real stuff in New York for illegal sale.

Now, when you take 3,086 people off the streets of New York as we did last year; place some of them upon a cure and more of them given three years in a penal institution,

where they can be confined, we do something for a community; we do something, because we place away for safe-keeping people who are a menace to that community, not only because 65 per cent of them are criminals with a criminal history, but a drug addict will spread drug addiction when he is at large: and no man who takes the drug can take a job and remain employed in any position. They only stay a short time: and after they begin to take it, you will find their efficiency gradually decreasing and running down the scale fast in a short time. He loses his position; he tries to find other positions; but there is something in his face, a trace of the use of the drug, that makes people fear him, something that seems to show his irresponsibility more or less, and he doesn't obtain another position. The ever increasing demand for the drug is on him, and that demand must be satisfied.

The satisfaction of the drug to the average addict, of those before whom we have placed a questionnaire, the result of the answers show that it costs over five dollars a day — to obtain their daily average doses. To get that money a man must do something: he cannot get a job; and he must resort to crime. In the beginning he pawns the valuables of his family, if he has any. He commits crime by stealing sundry things at home, and then, when he has plundered everything in the house, he goes out: and the idea that that man can stay in the city where he was bred is a mistake; they travel; so that it becomes a police question.

The United States government, to whom we all bow, and to whom we all tacitly or openly swore allegiance, has not done its full duty. The United States government has only the Harrison Drug Act to prohibit the spread of the narcotic evil in this Country; and that act strikes only at the supply. Now, you cannot control drug addiction by striking solely at the supply. You must strike as well at the demand. There is a reciprocity between demand and supply that cannot be separated: and you cannot solve the problem without striking at both the demand and the supply. Now, I take this occasion to say that the United States government has not only been remiss in doing its duty, but placed upon the shoulders of the various municipalities a great task.

You have in this city a government official, Dr. Ruth, whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, and who is, without any question, a very earnest, competent, efficient — and I would like to add other adjectives — kind of a man, knows fully the conditions surrounding this evil, but who is relatively helpless, for he has only, for the whole of New England, 14 men with whom to work, whilst he ought to have, for this Commonwealth alone, a hundred and fifty men. We should have a surplusage, if I may use that term, of men. Drug vendors work night and day. If we want to get the drug vendor, we have got to go him one better, before he gets to work, by doing twenty-five hours a day.

But the Government in not doing it full duty, in my humble estimation, towards the different municipalities, places upon the police of those municipalities a great burden — it is the responsibility of safeguarding that particular municipality. But I want to take this opportunity, again, to say that the Boston police are a splendid body of men; they are an alert body of men: and in a conference that I had yesterday morning with your Commissioner of Police here — your Superintendent of Police; and another conference that I had last night, including your District Attorney, — that splendid O'Brien, I discovered the marked earnestness of your officials, and I want to say to you that the future of the narcotic situation in this city bodes well, especially with the co-operation, and with the knowledge of my esteemed Brother — your worthy Secretary, J. Frank Chase, who knows such a great deal about the subject of narcotics.

In conclusion let me say this — There is one figure that ever stands out in my mind as depicting the evils of the drug vice in the world today. It is that wonderful statue found in the Vatican Gallery in Rome — the statue of Laocoon and his sons. The father and sons were standing before the altar in ancient Greece sacrificing to one of their gods, when out of the miasmatic swamp as if sent by a demon, glided a monster serpent, and approaching the group, coils its body in a deathlike grip, fold upon fold around the unhappy worshippers. There struggles the father with agony and horror distorting his countenance, while the coils of the

snake draw themselves tighter and tighter around them crushing out their breath and life. There are the sons with fear writhing on their faces. Already the fangs of the monster have pierced the father's side, but with his remaining strength, his hand in order to protect his sons has grasped the head of the monster in a vicelike grip that threatens to strangle the monster, to loosen the slimy form from his children, and to strike from them the sinewy shackles that bind them, and threatens their very existence.

Thus it shall be with this vice, horrid as it is, we shall break its power on our country, and free our children from its curse. To this contest with this evil we are devoting the best years of our life, and to its completion we invite your help and sympathy.

ADDRESS

ON

The Jones-Miller Anti-Narcotic Drug BillBY J. FRANK CHASE, *Secretary*

You have heard the story of the splendid fight being made against the Drug vice in New York by the New York Police, under Dr. Simon, whereby 3086 prosecutions of venders were made in 1921 and 1454 in the first four months of 1922, and our Chairman has alluded to the equally fine fight being made by the Boston police, with 372 prosecutions last year and the occurrence of sentences under our new district attorney, for the first time in Boston, of the maximum of three years in State prison. Some one ought to have been provided to tell you of the noteworthy work which the present Massachusetts Legislature is doing in dealing with the Drug problem to which His Excellency, Governor Cox, called attention in his inaugural; and to other moral problems, the legislature is solving. Never in my memory has a legislature done more important work than it now seems certain our present Legislature will do. But it remains for me to tell you something concerning another important factor in this great distressing problem, viz:—The work of the Federal Government in helping to control the illegal traffic in drugs.

The least of the work of the Federal Government in its local work, under Dr. Ruth and his narcotic squad, has been the instituting of 174 prosecutions in Boston for the violation of the Harrison Federal Drug law since July 1st, 1921, which violations have been punished by the imposition of \$4,706.00 in fines and about 35 years in imprisonment.

The main object of the Federal Drug Law is to provide orderly channels of distribution whereby society may rest

assured that only legitimate users of drugs : cancer patients, arthritis sufferers, etc., are able to secure a medical supply through duly licensed and legitimate channels.

It is the commonly understood intent of the Harrison Law to confine the supply of drugs to legitimate users only, and to be able at all times to trace by a system of duplicate Federal order blanks the progress of the drug from the chemist to the consumer.

But experience has shown certain defects in the Harrison Act, which defects have made the opportunity for certain fatal leaks. I will point out only two. While a dealer must have on file an order to account for all drugs shipped to dealers in the United States, when shipped to a foreign country, no order is needed. So that drugs may be shipped to Canada, Cuba, Japan or Mexico without a means of knowing that they were ordered and peddlers may go to these foreign countries and smuggle drugs purchased there, back into the United States without any available and traceable record made as to whom they were delivered.

In the second place the Harrison Act does not place any limit on the amount that may be imported into the United States. The result of this has been that in 1919, 365 tons of crude opium was imported into the United States ostensibly for medical purposes. 365 tons of crude opium will produce about 40 tons of morphine. Now 40 tons of Morphine means forty-nine medical doses for every man, woman and child in United States.

Those who know state that one ton per year, would furnish all the morphine needed for legitimate purposes. We therefore, have in stock, during a year, 39 times the amount of morphine that we as a people actually need for medical purposes. What is the result? This surplus stock gets piled up in store rooms waiting the demand to move it. There is a price that will bring it out and a means of moving it, hence so long as this large amount is in the country, some of it will get into illegitimate hands. The easiest way to dispose of it with impunity is to send it to countries where the law is imperfect, or the enforcement of law is loose, hence they chose the best way of defeating the purposes of the Harrison Act, and send it to Canada, Japan, Cuba or

Mexico. From these countries much is smuggled back to the United States and sold here by peddlers, at enormous profits, to victims.

At the vice price of morphine, which I have known it commonly to sell for on the streets, the over-supply of morphine would bring an enormous price.

Now to meet these defects of the present Harrison or Federal Drug Acts, a bill has been devised and introduced into Congress known as the JONES-MILLER NARCOTICS BILL, (H. R. 2193).

It has briefly four main provisions.

1st. It totally prohibits importation of the raw material out of which narcotics are made, Opium and Coca leaves, excepting only in such amounts as the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce shall certify are actually needed for legitimate medical purposes in the United States.

2nd. It totally prohibits exportation except for legitimate purposes and with adequate and sure safeguards against its being smuggled back.

3rd. It prohibits the shipment of narcotics, or raw materials for narcotics, across the United States "in bond," a favorite device with foreign dealers whereby their drugs reach "Neutral" countries, i. e. countries not hostile to doing business in narcotics, and reach them without hindrance and without even inspection, thence to be smuggled back to the United States.

4th. This bill imposes a penalty up to ten years in the penitentiary, followed in the case of aliens by deportation.

Now if America suffers from the defects of the Harrison Act and we want for patriotic reasons to remedy the situation, there is also a further reason, it is the situation in China, a country which looks to America as a friend, an example of righteous dealing. Under the existing situation our chemists are exporting large amounts of narcotics to Japan as we are privileged to do under the International Opium Convention Agreement of 1912. We can now send to countries which properly safeguard the importations against abuses and vice uses.

Our present laws allow us to send it to Japan because

technically Japan has some regulations, but actually is very careless and mercenary in handling it. Indisputably Japan does not try to prevent the morphine received, from being smuggled into China. Eighty years ago, China fought a desperate though hopeless war to keep Opium out. Fifteen years ago, China, by the most heroic national reform in history, completely eradicated Opium from the land. Great Britain gave pledge that it should never again be shipped to China. Opium was discontinued but in its place morphine was sent, a drug ten-fold worse than opium, — morphine, 30 tons of morphine. The drug was not sent to China direct, but was sent to Japan and thence smuggled to China, and distributed by methods against which China could not protect itself.

The China Club of Seattle, a Club made up of Americans who have done business in China, have taken their evidence before a United States Grand Jury, in Seattle, and we have official presentment of the facts, and they are shameful.

China and America are thus the great sufferers.

The key to the situation is to pass the JONES-MILLER BILL which will protect the Coolies of China, and the youth of America.

Progress has been made.* The Ways and Means Committee of Congress has already recommended that the bill "*do pass.*" The report of the Committee quotes from Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, "I should, therefore, welcome such legislation." Hon. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of Commerce, approves it in this language, "The bill meets a very serious difficulty and should be passed." The New York Chamber of Commerce has circularized all commercial bodies and all members of Congress in its support. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has sent out repeated cables begging for the bill.

The Country and the World calls for it.

Now one of the objects of this meeting is to bring you face to face with your duty in this matter.

How can I help? You are already asking. One way will be to write to Massachusetts Congressmen and Senators to

*The Jones-Miller Bill has since been passed by Congress and the President has signed it. — J. F. C.

give their support to this measure. We have distributed cards in all the pews and would like to secure your pledges to write to these legislators in your own language, urging the passage of this bill, and we would like also to secure a money pledge from you, so that we can carry on a large campaign by mail to secure wide support for this measure.

The New England Watch and Ward Society has joined with the China Club of Seattle in an effort to arouse the whole country.

Why should you help to protect the United States from this peril outside of the reasons of Philanthropy which dictates it, or beyond the selfish interests which urge it? I say that from patriotic considerations alone, you ought to rally to our cause.

When the call came during the late war, that every able-bodied young man in the United States should be conscripted and must repair to training camps to be fitted to fight for our country, the story of the awful ravages of the venereal diseases whereby a frightful number of young men were found to be incapacitated for effective service were recited to incredulous ears. We hung our heads in shame to learn that sad story. But a worse evil than that had made its appearance and alarmed our military authorities. It was discovered that among the conscripted men, numbers of drug-fiends were found in the army. I well remember the frantic appeals that came to the Watch and Ward Society to assist in stamping out the evil. It was found that a drug addict could not be made into a soldier except through the expenditure of thousands of dollars in medical treatment and the use of so much time that we could not get him to Europe in time for effective service. The drug users among other men in an army would act like a scourge of smallpox, the user infecting his fellows by the contagion of his example. The drug peddler appeared with little hypodermic needles and a solution of drug mixture and started in to "boost" his business. I have one of these dope outfits in our office seized at Devens. I thank God the habit had not then gained such headway that it could not be stamped out. But suppose it had not, what would have been the result of the World War of "America doped to the eyes."

Think of it!

Now during the World War thoughtful people in France gave it out as a fact that the French had discovered that the flood of obscene pictures which in late years, and just before the war especially, were inundating France and lowering the morals of the French Youth and the soldiers particularly, were really in the majority of cases, published in Germany or published by Germans and scattered by them in France to help weaken their opponent by venereal diseases and to help to lower the birth rate of the French people. I examined the evidence of this French accusation through documents sent to me by French reformers and the truth of the charge seemed to me possible. Dr. Simon has told us how today Germany is sending out into the commerce of the world, a synthetic cocaine to take the place of the real cocaine. The French insist that Germany is preparing for another war. I ask if the drug traffic continues to spread will America be able to arrive in time to save the world again?

* * * * *

At a raid in Hanover Street, Boston, last Spring by agents of this Society and the police, secured whole cans of morphine smuggled from steamers from abroad with Italian names on the bottles, but on the labels was the telltale legend that corresponds with the British experience, "Made in Germany, Damstadt".

I must not take more time to cite the indications of this new German peril. We must close our gates against foreign poisons as we do against foreign filthy pictures. The dangers of the drug vice are as great as those of yellow fever or typhus or smallpox. The JONES-MILLER BILL will close the gates.

* * * * *

America and the world itself call upon you to help in this fight.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS

OF

The New England Watch and Ward Society

THIS Society shall be known as The New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of not less than seven members.

2A. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, who shall take office on the second Monday of June thereafter and serve for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors. Officers may continue to act as such until their successors are duly elected and take office.

2B. A special meeting of the Society for the purpose of rescinding any action taken at the annual business meeting or at a prior special meeting may be called by the Directors at any time, first giving thirty days' notice thereof and setting forth in the call the object of the meeting.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and have custody of all moneys, funds, and securities of the Society, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except on bills duly approved by authority of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by a public auditor.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1 P. M. on the second Monday of the month, from October to June, inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be:

1. Reading of the Minutes of the last previous meeting.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The Board of Directors may appoint Advisory Committees in each of the New England States, which shall co-operate with the Society in extending the influence and carrying on the work of the Society in their respective States, and especially by giving the Society the local information and local support that will enable it to accomplish the best results.

9. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a Life Member. Persons may be elected as Honorary Members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

10. These By-laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.

(These By-laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended February 6, 1907, December 7, 1910, January 11, 1915, and June 11, 1917.)

The New England Watch and Ward Society

TREASURER'S REPORT

MARCH 1, 1921, TO MARCH 1, 1922.

INCOME

Balances — March 1, 1921.

	Regular Account	000 00	
	Petty Cash	15 26	
Donations	.	.	8,644 13
Dividends	.	.	7,864 38
Interest on Mortgage	.	.	170 00
Witness Fees	.	.	78 04
Notes Payable. Note Renewed	.	.	500 00
Sold Partition in old office	.	.	100 00
Advanced by officials	.	.	199 89

\$17,571 70

EXPENDITURES

Secretary's Salary and Expenses	.	.	\$3,698 63
Agents' Wages and Expenses	.	.	5,228 42
Rent, Phone and Office Assistants	.	.	2,875 56
General Office Expenses	.	.	418 58
Postage and Printing	.	.	971 77
Public Typing	.	.	156 77
Attorneys and Experts	.	.	801 85
Interest	.	.	136 89
Advertising	.	.	436 50
Auto Expense	.	.	1,588 54
Notes Paid	.	.	1,250 00

Balances:

Regular Bank	\$1 21	
Petty Cash	6 98	8 19

\$17,571 70

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS

Endowment Bonds	.	.	\$132,019 76
Endowment Mortgage	.	.	3,400 00
Endowment Stocks	.	.	21,560 18
Endowment uninvested	.	.	895 88
Office Inventory	.	.	1,006 00
Deficit	.	.	484 61
Cash and Regular Bank Balance	.	.	8 19

\$159,374 62

LIABILITIES.

Endowment Fund	\$157,875 82
Notes Payable	500 00
Unpaid Bills	798 91
Due Officials	199 89
	<hr/>
	\$159,374 62

CHANGES IN ENDOWMENT FUND

INCOME — ENDOWMENT FUND

March 1, 1921	Endowment Fund — Bal-	
	ance uninvested	\$410 51
14,	Sold Elec. Securities Bond	1,030 00
28,	Received through the will of	
	Dan'l L. F. Chase	2,000 00
May 25,	Sold Am. Tel. "Rights"	77 18
Aug. 17,	Sold United Fruit Co.	
	Bonds	3,030 00
Oct. 31,	Received under will of the	
	late Dan'l L. F. Chase	
	(add)	275 00
	Sold 3000 Ala. Power Co.	
	Bond due July, 1922	3,015 00
		<hr/>
		\$9,837 69

INVESTMENTS — ENDOWMENT FUNDS

April 26	Bought \$3000 Miss. River Power	
	Co. Bonds, Due 1951	\$2,385 33
Aug. 18	Bought \$2000 Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	
	Bonds, Due 1929	1,623 67
Sept. 12	Bought \$2000 Western Union	
	Bonds, Due 1931	2,007 81
Dec. 20	Bought \$2000 Alabama Power	
	Co. Bonds, Due 1951	2,925 00
		<hr/>
		\$8,941 81
Mar. 1, 1922	Endowment balance in-	
	vested	895 88
		<hr/>
		\$9,837 69

ENDOWMENT FUND

MARCH 1, 1922.

The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund	\$10,000 00
The Martha R. Hunt Fund	101,849 09
The Oliver I. Kimball Fund	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward	\$112,849 09

Amount brought forward	\$112,849 09
Dr. G. C. Shattuck	25 00
The James Seel Gill Fund	5,000 00
The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund	100 00
Alfred Bunker	10 00
The Katherine C. Pierce Fund	5,000 00
The Albert Edgar Angier Fund	2,500 00
Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund	100 00
Miss Fannie E. Morrill	10 00
The Helen Collamore Fund	5,050 00
The O. G. Robinson Fund	1,956 21
The M. J. Bishop Fund	20,393 34
The Mrs. M. A. M. Newell Fund	2,500 00
The Dan'l L. F. Chase Fund	2,275 00
Special Fund	107 18

 \$157,875 82

Invested as follows:

American Tel. & Tel. Co.	\$6,000 00
American Tel. & Tel. Co. Capital Stock	12,200 00
American Tel & Tel. Co.	1,200 00
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	1,000 00
Alabama Power Co.	3,000 00
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	2,000 00
Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	5,000 00
Boston Elevated Ry.	5,000 00
Chicago Junction Ry.	5,000 00
Chicago Junction Ry.	5,000 00
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co.	7,000 00
Detroit Edison Co.	5,000 00
Galveston Houston Electric Ry.	5,000 00
General Electric Co.	6,000 00
Georgia Ry. & Electric Co.	5,000 00
Illinois Steel Co.	5,000 00
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Road	5,000 00
Massachusetts Gas Co.	6,000 00
Massachusetts Gas Co.	1,000 00
Miss. River Power Co.	3,000 00
Mortgage on 17 Bellevue Street, Dorchester	3,400 00
Pacific Light and Power Co.	5,000 00
Portland General Electric Co.	5,000 00
Railway and Light Securities Co.	5,000 00
Seattle Electric Co.	5,000 00
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	5,000 00
Southern California Edison Co.	6,000 00
Southern Pacific Co.	1,000 00
Union Pacific Co., Pfd.	2,500 00
United Electrics Securities Co.	8,000 00
United States Liberty Bond	1,000 00
United States " "	1,000 00
United States " "	50 00
United States " "	100 00

Amount carried forward

 \$141,450 00

Amount brought forward		\$141,450 00
Western Electric Co.	5,000 00	
Western Tel. & Tel. Co.	5,000 00	
Western Tel. & Tel. Co.	5,000 00	
Western Union	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$158,450 00
Endowment uninvested		895 88
	<hr/>	\$159,345 88
Total Endowment Fund	\$157,875 82	
Profit and Loss	1,470 06	
	<hr/>	\$159,345 88

BEQUESTS AND SPECIAL GIFTS

1882	R. W. Wood	General	\$500 00
1896	Miss Mary D. Moody	General	2,000 00
1897	The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund	Endowment	10,000 00
1903	Jacob H. Hecht	General	100 00
1903	Edward B. Earle	General	100 00
	Anonymous	Special Work	250 00
1910	A Fried (through F. B. A.)	Special Work	500 00
1910	"X. Y. Z."	Special Work	500 00
1911	A Friend	Special Work	100 00
1911-12	The Martha R. Hunt Fund	Endowment	101,849 09
1912	The Oliver I. Kimball Fund	Endowment	1,000 00
1912	The Estate of Edward Whitney	General	200 00
1913	Dr. G. C. Shattuck	Endowment	25 00
1913	The Estate of Caroline R. S. Whitney	General	200 00
1913	Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church	General	300 00
1914	A Friend (through F. B. A.)	Special Work	500 00
1914	The James Seel Gill Fund	Endowment	5,000 00
1914	The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund	Endowment	100 00
1914	Anonymous	Special Work	1,000 00
1914	Alfred Bunker	Endowment	10 00
1914-15	Katherine C. Pierce Fund	Endowment	5,000 00
1915	Albert Edgar Angier Fund	Endowment	2,500 00
1915	Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund	Endowment	100 00
1915	Miss Fannie E. Morrill	Endowment	10 00
1915	Anonymous (through Bishop Lawrence)	Special Work	1,000 00
1916	Helen Collamore Fund	Endowment	5,050 00
1916	Anonymous	Special Work	500 00
1916	Anonymous	Special Work	29 89
1917	E. H. A.	Special Work	100 00

Amount carried forward	\$138,523.98
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Amount brought forward				\$138,523.98
1918	O. G. Robinson Fund .	Endowment	1,956 21	
1919	The M. A. Bishop Fund .	Endowment	20,393 34	
1919	The Mrs. M. A. M. Newell Fund	Endowment	2,500 00	
1919	The Survey Fund, No. 3 .	Special Work	100 00	
1921	The Daniel L. F. Chase Fund	Endowment	2,275 00	
				<hr/> \$165,748.53
Endowment Fund\$157,875.82	
General and Special Funds			7,872.71	
				<hr/> <hr/> \$165,748.53

March 30, 1922.

I have examined the books and accounts and receipts of the New England Watch and Ward Society, from March 1, 1921 to March 1, 1922, and verified the cash and securities, and find the same correct and properly vouched.

(Signed) HERBERT B. LORD, Public Auditor.

GIFTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FROM MARCH 1, 1921, TO MARCH 1, 1922

The annual payment of five dollars constitutes any person a member of the society.

The payment of fifty dollars in one year with the approval of the Board of Directors constitutes any person a life member.

If contributors notice any errors in names or amounts, or any omissions, please advise the Treasurer.

We have no financial solicitors; our money is raised by mail or by the personal work of our Directors and Secretary, — this means that it is raised with the very minimum of expense.

A		Amt. brought forward	\$192.00
Abbe, Dr. A. J. . . .	\$5.00	Bartlett, Mrs. A. H. . .	2.00
Abbott, Mrs. E. H. . .	5.00	Bartlett, Mrs. Henry . .	5.00
Alden, Mrs. John . . .	5.00	Bartol, Miss Eliza-	
Alden, Mrs. Chas. H. . .	5.00	beth H.	10.00
Allen, Miss M. Joseph-		Bater, Mr. Henry R. . .	5.00
ine	50.00	Bayley, Edw. B. . . .	20.00
Allen, Rev. Frederic B.	10.00	"D. W. B."	5.00
Almy, Mrs. Chas. . . .	5.00	Beebe, E. Pierson . . .	50.00
Ames, Mrs. J. B. . . .	10.00	Beech, Mrs. Herbert . .	5.00
Amsden, Franklin D. . .	1.00	Betton, Mrs. C. G. . .	5.00
Andrews, Miss Sarah		Bigelow, Miss Florence	7.50
G.,	5.00	Bigelow, Mrs. Joseph	
Ashenden, Richard E.	5.00	S.	10.00
Armstrong, George R.	25.00	Bill, Alexander	25.00
Anonymous	1.00	Blake, Mrs. Arthur W.	20.00
Anonymous	5.00	Blake, Mrs. S. P. . . .	10.00
		Blodgett, Miss Mabel	
B		S.	10.00
Bacon, Joseph W. . . .	1.00	Blood, J. B. & Co. . .	25.00
Bailey, H. B.	5.00	Boardman, Mrs. W. D.	10.00
Balch, Dr. F. G.	5.00	Boggs, Mrs. Ella J. . .	2.00
Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs.		Boland, Mrs. Esther F.	3.00
C. F.	25.00	Bonnar, Dr. J. M. . . .	10.00
Barbour, E. D.	5.00	Borden, Miss Carrie L.	15.00
Barker, Mrs. E. T. . . .	1.00	Bowditch, Chas. P. . .	25.00
Barns, Mrs. Carl	3.00	Brackett, Dr. J. R. . .	5.00
Barrell, Mrs. Annie B.	5.00	Brackett, Mrs. J. Q. A.	5.00
Barrows, Miss Cecelia		"A. A. B."	10.00
A.	5.00	Bradley, Richard M. . .	20.00
		Bradley, Mrs. Chas. . .	10.00
Amt. carried forward		Amt. carried forward	
	\$192.00		\$521.50

Amt. brought forward \$3,772.00		Amt. brought forward \$4,274.00	
D		E	
Dabney, Miss O. F.	2.00	Enrich, Rev. F. E.	1.00
Dabney, Miss Alice	2.00	Ernst, Mrs. Harold C.	5.00
Dabney, Misses	2.00	Evans, John	20.00
Daland, Mrs. Tucker	5.00	Everett, Henry C., Jr.	10.00
Dana, Miss Mary H.	3.00	Everett, Richard M.	5.00
Dana, Miss Elizabeth	10.00	Esselen, G. J.	2.00
Dane, Mrs. Ernest B.	25.00	Eustis, Mrs. Herbert H.	50.00
Dan'l Dorchester M. E. Church	15.00	F	
Davis, Harold S.	5.00	Fales, Mrs. Nettie L.	15.00
Davis, W. M.	5.00	Fales, Herbert E.	25.00
Day, H. B.	25.00	Farwell, John W.	25.00
Day, Mrs. F. A.	5.00	Fenno, E. N.	10.00
Dean, Chas. A.	100.00	Ferrin, Mrs. F. M.	10.00
Dearborn, Miss Sarah	10.00	Field, Mrs. D. W.	5.00
Denney, Arthur B.	5.00	Fisher, Rev. T. L.	3.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket	6.00	Fisher, Mrs. R. T.	150.00
Dexter, Miss Rose L.	35.00	Fisk, Mrs. E. G.	5.00
Dillenback, H. B.	20.00	Fiske, Miss Cornelia B.	5.00
Dinsmoor, Mr. and Mrs. G. W.	5.00	Fitch, Miss C. T.	10.00
Dobson, Miss C. B.	10.00	Fitch, Mrs. L. H.	5.00
"G. J. D."	10.00	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott	50.00
Doe, Chas. C.	25.00	Fitz Gerald, Desmond	10.00
Douglass, The Misses	50.00	Flagg, Miss Ida C.	5.00
Dowse, Chas. F.	10.00	"Friend"	5.00
Drake, Mrs. L. C.	5.00	Forbes, J. Murray	5.00
Draper, Wallace S.	10.00	"F"	60.00
Dressel, Mrs. F. B.	2.00	Forbes, Edw. W.	2.00
Drown, Miss M. F.	5.00	Forbes, Edw. F.	10.00
Drury, Rev. and Mrs. S. S.	10.00	Fowler, Josiah M.	25.00
E		Fries, Miss Louisa H.	1.00
Eastman, E. Frank	5.00	Frothingham, Mrs. L. A.	25.00
Eaton, Mrs. Mary J.	10.00	Frothingham, Miss Eugenia	5.00
Edmands, Mr. and Mrs. John S.	20.00	G	
Edwards, Miss P. P.	10.00	Gallaudet, Rev. Herbert D.	5.00
Eliot, Miss Ida M.	5.00	Gardner, W. B.	5.00
Eliot, Dr. C. R.	5.00	Gardner, Robt. H.	25.00
Eliot, Dr. Chas. W.	10.00	Gaunt, Mrs. Henry	5.00
Ellis, Carlos B.	4.00	Gilmour, Wm.	10.00
Ellison, E. H.	5.00	Gillette, A. P.	6.00
Elmes, Mrs. E. M.	1.00	Goldberg, Eli	5.00
Emmons, Mrs. R. W.	5.00		
Amt. carried forward \$4,274.00		Amt. carried forward \$4,899.00	

Amt. brought forward	\$4,899.00
Goodman, H. A. . . .	5.00
Gordon, Rev. Albert . .	2.00
Gould, George L. . . .	10.00
Gray, Roland	10.00
Gray, Emily	5.00
Gray, Miss M. C. . . .	5.00
Gray, Miss Isa E. . . .	10.00
Gray, Miss Harriet . .	5.00
Grant, George W. . . .	10.00
Grew, Mrs. Edward S. .	25.00
Grew, Mrs. Edward W. .	10.00
Griffin, Mrs. S. B. . .	10.00
Guild, Miss Sarah L. .	10.00
Guild, Courtenay . . .	10.00
H	
Hammond, E. A. . . .	5.00
Hanks, Mrs. Charles	
Stedman	5.00
Harding, E. H. . . .	10.00
Harrington, Mrs. Fran-	
ces	5.00
Harris, Edwin A. . . .	5.00
Hartwell, Miss Mary A. .	10.00
Haskell, Miss Margaret .	10.00
Hathaway, Miss E. R. .	25.00
Haven, Mrs. Franklin .	2.00
Hay, Rev. H. Clinton .	5.00
Hemenway, Mrs.	
Augustus	10.00
Herrick, Mrs. Sophia	
W. . . .	5.00
Hockley, Mrs. Thos. . .	5.00
Hollander, L. P. & Co. .	10.00
Holt, W. R. . . .	10.00
Hooker, Miss Sarah H. .	10.00
Hooper, Mrs. James R. .	10.00
Houghton, Miss Eliza-	
beth G. . . .	5.00
Howes, Mrs. F. H. . .	5.00
Howe, Henry S. . . .	20.00
Howland, Miss Eliza-	
beth K. . . .	10.00
Hunneman, The Misses .	3.00
Hunnnewell, Mrs.	
Arthur	25 00
Huntington, Rev. W.	
E. . . .	5.00
Amt. carried forward	\$5,241.00

Amt. brought forward	\$5,241.00
Huntington, Mrs. Ella	
M. . . .	5.00
Hutchinson, Miss	
Bertha M. . . .	5.00
I	
Ireland, Catherine I. . .	5.00
Isaigi, Mrs. Oscar . . .	20.00
Ivers, Rev. John C. . .	5.00
J	
Jackson, Mrs. C. C. . .	25.00
Jackson, Eugene B. . .	5.00
"A. P. J."	3.00
Johnson, Arthur S. . .	10.00
Johnson, G. B. . . .	10.00
Johnson, E. C. . . .	10.00
Jones, Amelia H. . . .	25.00
Josselyn, Mrs. A. S. . .	20.00
Judd, Clifford K. . . .	20.00
Judd, John K. . . .	10.00
K	
Keith, H. J. . . .	15.00
Keith, Mr. and Mrs. H.	
J. . . .	15.00
Kellen, Wm. V. . . .	10.00
"Friend"	5.00
Kenway, Mrs. H. P. . .	5.00
Kettle, Claude L. . . .	5.00
Kimball, Martha S. . .	5.00
Kimball, Miss Ger-	
trude M. . . .	3.00
Kincaid, Mrs. E. D. . .	5.00
King, Miss Annie P. . .	5.00
King, Miss Grace W. . .	10.00
King, Miss Annie F. . .	5.00
King, Delcevere	25.00
L	
Lane, Mrs. John C. . .	10.00
Lang, Mrs. B. J. . . .	5.00
Lang, Miss Margaret . .	2.00
Lang, Thos. . . .	10.00
Latimer, Mr. and Mrs.	
Geo. D. . . .	5.00
Amt. carried forward	\$5,564.00

Amt. brought forward	\$5,564.00	Amt. brought forward	\$6,221.00
Lawrence, Rev. W. A.	25.00	Moors, Mrs. John F. .	25.00
Lawrence, Rosewell B.	10.00	Moors, Arthur W. .	20.00
Lawrence, Miss Sarah	10.00	Moors, Francis J. .	100.00
Lee, Miss E. M. . .	1.00	Moore, Mrs. Edw. C.	1.00
Lee, Joseph . . .	25 00	Morse, Miss J. G. . .	5.00
Legg, Mrs. John . .	5.00	Morse, Herbert R. .	5.00
Leighton, Mr. and Mrs.		Morss, John W. . .	15.00
Leonard F. . . .	5.00	Morse, James F. . .	50 00
Leonard, E. F. . . .	3.00	Morison, Mrs. J. H. .	10.00
Leviser, Mrs. Louis .	3.00	Moseley, Miss Ellen F.	50.00
Levi, Rev. Harry . .	5.00	Moses, Horace A. . .	10.00
Lewis, J. B. . . .	3.00	Munro, Miss M. H. .	25.00
Lincoln, W. H. . . .	10.00	Myrick, Miss A. T. .	5.00
Longfellow, Alice M.	5.00	Morville, Robt. W., Jr.	10.00
Longyear, J. M. . .	50.00		
Lord, J. B. . . .	10.00	N	
Loring, Miss Louise P.	10.00		
Loring, Katherine P. .	5.00	Nason, Miss Mary L. .	5.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C. .	10.00	Nazro, Mrs. Frederic	
Lowell, Lucy . . .	25.00	H.	2.00
Lowell, Mrs. Georgiana	15.00	Nelson, Miss M. H. .	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. F. C. . .	20.00	Nelson, Rev. Henry W.	5.00
Lyon, David G. . . .	2.00	Newton, James H. .	10.00
Lyon, Mrs. W. H. . .	10.00	Norris, Mr. and Mrs.	
Lyman, Mrs. Henry .	50.00	Z. A.	5.00
		Norton, George N. .	5.00
M		O	
MacGregor	1.00	O'Brien, Miss Mary E.	5.00
Madden, M. L. . . .	100.00	Osborn, Alfred S. . .	5.00
Manson, Mrs. Alice D.	20.00	Osgood, Robt. . . .	10.00
Marquis, Nathan . .	1.50		
Martin, Miss Sarah E.	2.00	P	
Mason, Miss Fanny P.	50 00		
Mason, Miss Ida M. .	100.00	Page, Dr. Calvin G. .	5.00
Mason, Fletcher S. .	5.00	Paine, Miss Helen .	5.00
Mason, Frank S. . .	2.00	Paine, Jas. L. . . .	10.00
Mann, Rev. Alex. D.D.	25.00	Paine, Miss Sarah C.	25.00
May, Miss E. G. . . .	5.00	Paine, George L. . .	15.00
Mayo, Mrs. Lawrence	5.00	Paine, Robert Treat .	10.00
Mead, Mrs. Lucia		Parker, Miss Eleanor	
Ames	1.00	S.	25.00
Merriam, F.	5.00	Palmer, Mrs. Benj. S.	5.00
Merrill, Mrs. Jennie E.	1.00	Payne, Miss Ellen .	2.00
Meserve, Mrs. H. G.	5.00	Peabody, Rev. E. . .	25.00
Milliken, Mrs. Chas. D.	1.50	Perham, Mrs. M. E. .	2.13
Miller, E. L. . . .	5.00	Perrin, Rev. Willard T.	1.00
Minot, Mrs. Chas. S.	5.00	Peters, Mrs. Andrew J.	5.00
		Pickering, Miss M. M.	2.00
Amt. carried forward	\$6,221.00	Amt. carried forward	\$6,746.13

Amt. brought forward \$6,746.13

Pickman, Mrs. D. L. . .	25.00
Pierce, Mr. Otis N. . .	10.00
Pierce, Mrs. I. Newton	25.00
Pitman, Mrs. B. F. . .	15.00
Platt, Mr. T. B. . . .	5.00
Platt, Mrs. T. B. . . .	5.00
Plimpton, Theo. M. . .	1.00
Pope, Mrs. A. A. . . .	10.00
Porter, Harry G. . . .	20.00
Porter, Miss Emma E.	2.00
Pratt, Waldo E. . . .	50.00
Pratt, Laban	10.00
Prescott, Miss Mary R.	25.00
Prescott, Mrs. Chas. D.	5.00
Prescott, Miss Clara F.	3.00
Price, Joseph	25.00
Priest, Mrs. John T. . .	3.00
Puffer, Mr. H. C. . . .	5.00

Q

Quincy, Mrs. George	
H.	2.00

R

Randall, Chas. P. . . .	5.00
Raymond, R. F.	3.00
Reed, Mrs. J. H.	5.00
Reed, Mrs. W. H. . . .	25.00
Rhodes, Leonard H. . .	5.00
Rice, Mrs. Abbott B. . .	5.00
Rice, Oscar R.	5.00
Rich, W. T.	10.00
Richards, Miss Grace	5.00
Richardson, Dr. Mark	
W.	5.00
Richmond, J. B.	10.00
Ricketson, Walton and	
Anna	5.00
Riley, Chas. E.	25.00
Ripley, Mrs. George . .	25.00
Ripley, Mrs. C. M. . . .	5.00
Robert Treat Paine	
Ass'n.	25.00
Robinson, Mrs. Wm.	
A., Jr.	5.00
Robinson, Mrs. F. N. . .	5.00
Robinson, Wm. A. . . .	5.00

Amt. carried forward \$7,175.13

Amt. brought forward \$7,175.13

Robinson, Rosewell B.	25.00
Rodman, Miss Julia	
W.	5.00
Rogers, Mrs. Mary T.	5.00
Rogers, Sidney S. . . .	5.00
Ross, Mrs. Denman . . .	10.00
Rothwell, Bernard J. . .	10.00
Russell, Miss Mary V.	5.00
Russell, Mrs. Richard	1.00
Rust, Mrs. W. A.	10.00

S

St. Paul's School	10.00
Saltonstall, Robert . . .	25.00
Sampson, Miss Lucy S.	6.00
Sampson, Mrs.	
Augustus W.	2.00
Sanderson, Mr. G. A. . .	20.00
Saunders, Miss Annie	
E.	5.00
Saville, Mrs. Wm.	10.00
Schneider, Mrs. Franz	10.00
Scott, Miss Anna L. . . .	1.00
Scott, Chas. S.	2.00
Scovell, Mr. C. H. . . .	5.00
Seabury, Miss Sarah	
E.	10.00
Sears, Mrs. George G.	10.00
Sears, Mrs. K. W.	25.00
Selfridge, Mrs. G. S. . .	5.00
Shaw, Mrs. Mary E. . . .	10.00
Shaw, Henry S.	5.00
Shepard, Emily B.	10.00
Shepard, T. H.	5.00
Shillaber, W. G.	5.00
Shuman, A. & Co.	5.00
Shute, Miss Katherine	2.00
Sidelinger, George A.	10.00
Silsbee, Martha	10.00
Simes, Mr. and Mrs.	
Wm.	15.00
Simpkins, Miss M. W.	5.00
Silverman, James	2.00
Simons, William C. . . .	25.00
Slocum, Miss Laura . . .	20 00
Slater, Mrs. Elizabeth	2.00
Smith, Addison H.	1.00

Amt. carried forward \$7,539.13

Amt. brought forward	\$7,539.13
Smith, Mrs. J. N. . . .	10.00
Smith, Elizabeth L. . .	1.00
Smith, Edw. E. . . .	5.00
Smith, G. W. V. . . .	10.00
Smith, Rev. E. W. . .	5.00
Smith, Joseph M. . . .	5.00
Smyth, Herbert Weir . .	10.00
Sohier, Mary D. . . .	10.00
Sohier, Miss Emily L. .	5.00
Sprague, Isaac	50.00
Sprague, Mrs. Isaac . .	50.00
"Anonymous"	10.00
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Stearns, Chas. H. . . .	2.00
Stedman, Mrs. C. J. . .	5.00
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Stetson, Mrs. Frederic D.	10.00
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Stone, Miss Caroline . .	5.00
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Taintor, Mrs. Chas. W. .	5.00
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Tappan, Mrs. Frederic K.	10.00
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Taylor, Mrs. Charlotte I.	2.00
Thacher, Louis B. . . .	10.00
Thayer, Mrs. Ezra R. . .	10.00
Thayer, Mrs. Edw. D. . .	5.00
Thorndike, Sturgis H. . .	25.00
Todd, Thomas	5.00
Topliff, Miss Anna E. . .	15.00
Toppa, Mrs. Robert . . .	10.00
Tower, Miss Ellen M. . .	10.00

 Amt. carried forward \$7,962.13

Amt. brought forward	\$7,962.13
Towne, Wm. E.	5.00
Tucker, Wm. A.	5.00
Tucker, Mrs. S. A. . . .	1.00
Tuckerman, Mrs. C. S. . .	5.00
U	
Upham, Miss Annie E. . .	10.00
V	
Van Allen, Rev. Wm. H.	5.00
Van Brunt, Mrs. C. . . .	50.00
Vaughn, Miss Bertha H.	5.00
Vialle, Chas. A.	10.00
Von Blomberg, Miss Eva	5.00
Van Noordan, E.	10.00
W	
Waite, Miss Florence L.	5.00
Wales, Wm. D.	2.00
Walker, Miss Sarah C. . .	10.00
Walker, Mrs. J. G. . . .	10.00
Walworth, Joseph E. . . .	5.00
Walworth, John P. . . .	5.00
Ward, Miss Caroline E. . .	20.00
Ward, Mrs. Francis J. . .	5.00
Ware, Mary Lee	10.00
Warren, Mr. Bentley W.	10.00
Warren, Mrs. Sam'l D. . .	5.00
Warren, Mrs. Bayard . . .	10.00
Watkins, Miss Emma C.	25.00
Watson, Mrs. Thos R. . . .	10.00
Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. H. B.	10.00
Webster, Andrew G. . . .	10.00
Weeks, Mrs. John W. . . .	25.00
Weis, Miss A. Lora	5.00
Weld, Mr. and Mrs. C. M.	5.00
Wells, Amos R.	5.00
Wellington, Mrs. Austin C.	5.00

 Amt. carried forward \$8,280.13

Amt. brought forward \$8,280.13		Amt. brought forward \$8,444.63	
Wentworth, Mrs. E.		Wilder, Herbert A. .	10.00
Marian	10.00	Wilson, Miss Lucy B.	10.00
Wheeler, Mrs. A. D. .	2.00	Wilson, Mrs. E. B. .	5.00
Wheeler, Mrs. Harvey	5.00	Williston, Miss Emily	10.00
Wheelock, Chas. B. .	5.00	"Interested" . . .	10.00
Wheelwright, Mary C.	10.00	Winslow, Arthur .	10.00
White, Mrs. M. P. . .	25.00	Winsor, Mrs. Alfred .	10.00
White, Miss Lizzie D.	5.00	Winsor, Miss Mary C.	5.00
Whittemore, Mrs. S. D.	10.00	Woelfle, Caroline . .	2.00
Whipple, L. E. . .	2.50	Wolcott, Mrs. Roger .	20.00
Wilcox, The Misses .	25.00	Wood, Mrs. Georgia C.	5.00
Wilcox, E. Josephine .	5.00	Woodbury, Mrs. I. E.	5.00
Williams, Mrs. T. B. .	20.00	Woodbridge, Prof. S.H.	15.00
Williams, John D. .	20.00	Woodman, Miss Mary	25.00
Williams, David W. .	5.00	Woodward, Dr. S. B. .	37.50
Williams, Mrs. Robt.		Worcester, Rev. and	
B.	5.00	Miss Margaret . .	10.00
Williams, E. Frances	10.00	Wyman, Frank . .	10.00
Amt. carried forward \$8,444.63		Total \$8,644.13	

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The payment of fifty dollars in one year with the approval of the Board of Directors constitutes any person a Life Member.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
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| A Friend | Caswell, William T. |
| A Friend | Chase, Alice P. |
| A Friend (through F. B. Allen) | Chase, Mrs. Philip P. |
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| Adie, Andrew | Chandler, John G. |
| Allen, Miss M. Josephine | *Clark, A. B. |
| Allen, Rollin H. | Clark, James E. |
| Ames, Miss Mary S. | Cole, Mrs. Arthur H. |
| Amory, Mrs. C. W. | *Converse, E. S. |
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| Barrell, William L. | Cotton, Miss Elizabeth |
| Bartlett, Mr. Henry | Coy, Dr. Lydia N. |
| Bartlett, Mrs. Henry | *Crane, Hon. W. Murray |
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| Beebe, E. Pierson | Curtis, Mrs. George S. |
| Beech, Mrs. Herbert | Curtis, Greeley S. |
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| Blake, Dr. Clarence J. | Cutter, Mrs. Abram E. |
| Blake, Francis | Dalton, Mrs. Charles H. |
| Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman | Davis, A. McFee |
| Bliss, William | Dean, Chas. A. |
| Boos, Dr. William F. | *Denison, John N. |
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| Bradley, Mrs. Charles | Douglass, The Misses |
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| Bremer, Miss Sarah F. | *Eddy, Mrs. Mary B. G. |
| Briggs, Mrs. L. Vernon | Eliot Club, Jamaica Plain |
| Briggs, L. Vernon | Elliott, Mrs. J. W. |
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| Brooks, Gorham | Eustis, Mrs. Herbert H. |
| Brown & Howe | *"F." |
| Byrant, Mrs. Henry | "F." |
| Burnham, Mrs. J. A. | Anonymous |
| "E. S. C." | Fabyan, Dr. Marshall |
| Cabot, Godfrey L. | Farnsworth, Miss Alice |
| *Cabot, Mrs. W. C. | "F. C. L." |
| Carter, James Richard | Fisher, Mrs. R. T. |
| Carter, Mrs. James Richard | Fiske, Miss Charlotte M. |
| *Deceased. | |

- Fiske, Mrs. J. N.
 Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott
 Forbes, Mrs. J. M.
 Forbes, Mrs. W. H.
 "J. M. F."
 *French, Jonathan
 *French, J. D. W.
 *French, Miss Caroline L. W.
 *French, Miss Cornelia Ann
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 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Ginn & Co.
 Gray, Miss Ida Z.
 Grinnell, H. D.
 Grover, William O.
 "T. S. H."
 Haines, Mrs. J. H.
 Hanks, Mrs. Chas. S.
 Harris, Mrs. J. N.
 Haskell, Miss Mary E.
 *Hearsey, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus
 Heydt, John
 *Higginson, Henry L.
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 *Ireson, Miss Isabel
 Jones, Miss Amelia H.
 Jones, Jerome
 "K," A Friend
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 *Kimball, Mrs. M. Day
 King, Delcevere
 King, Theophilus
 Lawrence, Rosewell B.
 Lawrence, W. Appleton
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm.
 *Lawrence, Amos A.
 Lawson, Rev. A. G.
 Lee, Joseph
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph
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 Lyman, Mrs. Henry
 Lyman, Miss Julia
 Lyman, Theodore
 Madden, M. L.
 Mason, Miss Fanny P.
 Mason, Miss Ida M.
 Mason, Miss Ellen F.
 McArthur, Arthur
 Merriman, Mrs. Daniel
 *Meyer, Mrs. George A.
 *Morrill, Chas. J.
 *Moore, Stephen
 Moors, Francis J.
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 Morse, James F.
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 Nash, Mrs. F. K.
 Old South Church
 Osborne, Mrs. John B.
 *Paine, Robert Treat
 Paine, Robert Treat Ass'n.
 Paine, W. A.
 Peabody, Rev. E.
 Peabody, Harold
 Penman, John S.
 Phillips, Mrs. John C.
 *Pickering, Mrs. Henry
 Pickman, Mrs. D. L.
 Pierce, Mrs. A. Martin
 Pierce, Mrs. A. G., Jr.
 Pierce, Mrs. E. L.
 *Pierce, Hon. Henry L.
 Pingree, David
 Pratt, W. E.
 *Ramsay, Rev. W. H.
 Riley, Chas. E.
 Robinson, Roswell R.

* Deceased.

†Miss Martha R. Hunt has been a life member since 1887, and on her decease left the Society as Residuary Legatee a very generous share in her large estate.

- Rogers, Miss A. P.
Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.
Rotch, Mrs. William J.
Russell, Robert S.
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Sears, Mrs. George G.
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Sears, Mrs. K. W.
Shaw, Mrs. G. H.
Sias, Mrs. Chas. D.
Simes, Mrs. William
Sprague, Mrs. Isaac
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Starret, L. S.
St. Paul’s Cathedral
Sturgis, Mrs. Robert S.
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Tapley, Miss Alice P.
Taylor, William B.
Thayer, R. S.
Travelli, Charles
Taunton Law and Order League
Torry, Mrs. Elbridge
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Upton, George A.
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Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles
Vera, Frank, Jr.
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Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.
Wales, Miss M. A.
Walker, Grant
Walker, Mrs. John G.
Ward, Miss Anita S.
Ward, Mrs. Francis J.
Ward, Miss M. DeC.
Webb, Mrs. Annie B.
Weeks, Mrs. John W.
Weld, S. M.
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Wigglesworth, George
Anonymous
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Winsor, Miss M. P.
*Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington
Wood, Dr. R. W.
Wood, Mrs. William M.
Woods, Mrs. Henry D.

* Deceased.

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SOMERVILLE, MASS.

7576-55

FORTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The New England
Watch and Ward Society

June 21 1923



1922-1923

We ask any person aware of evils that require correction to notify the Secretary, MR. J. FRANK CHASE, Room 526, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, who will regard all information, when so desired, as strictly confidential.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE NEW ENGLAND
WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

Founded in 1878
Incorporated in 1884 in Boston

FOR THE YEAR 1922-1923

BOSTON:
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, ROOM 526
120 BOYLSTON STREET
1923

C

OBJECT

The object of this society is to remove commercialized temptations to vice and crime—to stop up sources of corruption. Its work is not remedial but preventive—it must make its appeal through the head to the heart—and it does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

APPEAL

“Persons who, being liable to WATCH AND WARD, neglect or refuse without reasonable excuse to appear and do duty personally or by sufficient substitute; and constables or officers or members of the watch who refuse to execute and observe proper order shall forfeit ten dollars.”

Section 7, Chapter 31, of the Revised
Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.

It is curious that this old law was on our Statute books till last year. It is of course now a “dead letter,” but the need of *watch and ward* is still most urgent.

Can you “do duty personally” in the difficult but most necessary *preventive* work which we are doing?

Will you not, therefore, give to us—your “sufficient substitute”—a generous subscription to enable us to do it for you?

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to The New England Watch and Ward Society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of.....

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(Founder of the Society) 1 Joy St.

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The men whose courageous and aggressive righteousness inspired them, in their time, wisely to direct the work of this Society; faithfully to bear its responsibilities; cheerfully to bear the prejudices; gloriously to rejoice in a better, cleaner, safer City and Commonwealth and New England, which they had a share in bringing about.

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WILLIAM I. COLE, 1903-15.
MAX MITCHELL, 1903-05.
JAMES F. WISE, 1903-17.
MYER BLOOMFIELD, 1906-08.
JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, 1906-07.
Prof. J. M. BARKER, 1907-16.
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, 1907-09.
HENRY CHASE, 1907-09.
FRANCIS BATCHELDER, 1908-09.
ALVIN E. DODD, 1910-15.
Dr. WM. F. BOOS, 1911-20.
ERNEST S. BUTLER, 1912-14.
Dr. WM. N. BULLARD, 1919-20.
Rabbi HARRY LEVI, 1919-20.

PAST TREASURERS

CHARLES J. BISHOP, 1878-83.
CHARLES F. WYMAN, 1884-85.
ARTHUR B. ELLIS, 1886-91.
JOHN S. LOCKWOOD, 1892-1901.
JOHN S. ADAMS, 1902-09.
RUFUS B. TOBEY, 1910.
DELCEVARE KING, 1910-15.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

120 BOYLSTON STREET,

March 1, 1923.

*To the Members and Friends of The New England
Watch and Ward Society:*

A moral issue is never solved until it is settled right.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," is a fact of life practical as well as poetic.

This has been conspicuously illustrated during the past year. *First*, in the District Attorneys' Removal Cases. This is referred to in the Address of President Allen in the latter part of this report. It demonstrates the fact that, in a Democracy, the right will finally prevail.

Right
Triumphan

Second—in the overthrow by the people of the Prosecuting Officials of the State of Rhode Island, who, when presented with our evidence, neglected to enforce the laws against gambling nuisances in that State.

I. Crimes Against Public Chastity

1. Vile Pictures and Publications

Under this heading are included those which are abhorrently indecent. The origin of this matter is in abhorrently indecent. The origin of this matter is in European countries. During the past year about one half of our cases concerned such abominations. Those handling such matter for pecuniary profit were promptly and uniformly convicted.

Degeneracy

2. Unchaste Literature

We were wont to insist that art and literature were not subjects with which we dealt. We still maintain that that is true. But during the past year there have been many instances in which books of fiction have by their libidinous character removed themselves from the ranks of both art

and literature. A number have proven to be pieces of pornography.

Masterful
Opinion

Their intrinsic character has been authoritatively discussed in the masterful address of Professor Bliss Perry, to be found in the Account of the Annual Meeting.

We mean here to discuss only the practical problems which the application of this law to the facts entails.

It would be of interest to discover if there is such a law as a cycle of obscenity.

In 1909 there appeared a piece of polite literature written by an English woman which was so flagrantly libidinous in its character that it would have been absurd to regard it other than as a proper subject for prosecution under our law and Court decisions.

Cycle of
Obscenity

It marked the crest of a wave of obscenity which seemed to deluge the fiction of that year. Already the offending books have been forgotten. The authors have written no books since which have kept their names before the public. The author of the book came to America, and so conducted herself in her visit here as to confirm the impression her book created — that of low-mindedness. Her one best seller was her sole bid for fame, and it rested upon a genius not usually associated with permanent literature. The other authors have been long forgotten.

Unfortunate
Publicity

Unfortunately the prosecution of that book as it dragged along through the courts tended to advertise it. The publicity did not increase its sale in Massachusetts, but doubtless did stimulate it in other States. As express trains crossed the State Line into another jurisdiction, the train boys announced its sale.

But two beneficial results came from that prosecution. A jury passed upon the book; and on points of law, the case went to the Massachusetts Supreme Court and was terminated by the clarifying Decision, *Commonwealth vs Buckley*. That Decision written by Judge Hammond defined illegal literature for the decade in which it was pronounced. It brought a pause to the wave which had

climbed ever higher up to that time. It has been a guiding principle in the present situation.

Our experience with that prosecution has taught us how locally to control such outbursts. The booksellers realized the danger of dealing in such matter. Their sense of self-respect was awakened, and made them anxious to find some way in which in the future they might avoid the danger of being brought into court to face the charge of promoting the sale of libidinous matter.

Our State Law like the Pure Food Laws, or the Milk laws, puts the burden on the person selling, to know what he is dealing in. There are hundreds of new books published each year. It is not the booksellers' custom to read each new book; they have to depend upon the reputations of the authors and the publishers for safety.

After a book is read by the public the booksellers have many sources from which information comes to them of its character. They have the statements of the literary reviewer. Unfortunately except in a few instances, the reviewer does not even hint at the danger contained in a book. Except with a few critics the review is not a frank, honest criticism, but a subtly designed stimulus to its sale. The readers are more frank and inform the booksellers of their opinion. This information is often exchanged so that the book soon gains a reputation. The booksellers read such books as offend. They decide for themselves the character of any questionable book.

To make action throughout the trade uniform, the following machinery has been set up.

The Boston Booksellers have appointed a committee of three known as the Boston Booksellers' Committee. It has on it the best informed men in the Book Trade of this City.

The New England Watch and Ward Society has appointed a committee of three to have direct charge of questions concerning the illegal character of new fiction.

These two committees, representing two different points of view, are one in their desire to maintain a clean character in present day fiction.

Not
Panders

Faulty
Reviews

Boston
Bookseller
Committee

The whole committee decides the question of the legality of the publication after reading, and obtaining the best available opinion from all points of view.

Notification
of Trade

If it be established that a book is objectionable by unanimous vote, the Boston Booksellers' Committee notifies the Trade throughout the State, concerning its decision and also informs the Society's executives. After forty-eight hours, or a time sufficient for any bookseller to make an examination of the book for himself and decide whether or not he agrees with his representatives, the agents of the Watch and Ward Society are morally free to test out the book shops of the State, and if the condemned book is on sale, to gather evidence and bring into court anyone selling that book.

Final
Judgement

If the Committee is not unanimous in both divisions of the Committee, either side agrees to submit the book without prejudice to the final authority of a Judge of our courts, and both sides agree to submit to his opinion as binding throughout the State, and henceforth action is uniform on that particular book.

This system has come to be known as "Democratic Censorship," or the Censorship of the Law.

We have simply provided a method by which the public through the machinery of the courts can do their own censoring. "We are a government of laws, and not of Men." the law is the censor; a jury is the final judge of the quality of a book.

Legal
Censorship

During the past year the results of this plan have been satisfactory. Books of fiction have been quietly withdrawn from sale without any advertisement of the same. In several cases persons who sold books after notice have been prosecuted and uniformly convicted. The old defence of not having read the book has been annihilated. No book of questionable character has been freely circulated.

So well has this plan worked that we have been invited to explain it to the booksellers of other States, and they have adopted it.

I have said above that booksellers used to rely upon the reputation of publishing houses. To a large extent that is

still true, and outside of an occasional accident we are persuaded that the fine old publishing houses intend to do right, even though the personnel of their management is constantly changing. That however, is not true of all of the publishers of the East. Some firms are regular and constant offenders, and books issued by them must be scrutinized regularly. They seem to specialize in literary filth. Some firms seem to have come into being for that very purpose.

Persistent
Offenders

Because the responsibility for the immoral character of a book has been transferred from publishers to booksellers, these specialists will pay a heavy penalty for their unworthy designs.

We intend to carry this Democratic Censorship throughout New England, and it is only a question of a short time before the publication of a libidinous book will be an unprofitable venture even for a New York publisher.

We are glad that among our literary reviewers, John Claire Minot, of the Boston Herald has shown himself rightminded and co-operative with the program of the Boston Booksellers' Committee.

John Cla
Minot

3. *Immorality*

The advent of prohibition locally completed the disintegration of organized immorality into its separate units. The last stand of Segregation centered around the saloon and the sale of intoxicating liquor.

The "tippling shop" was the rendezvous of loose persons and the house of ill-fame was founded upon the sale of liquor.

Today the units, individual abandoned women, are seeking a livelihood by soliciting on the streets, and using the conveniences of flats and other accommodations.

It is most unfortunate that the law most relied upon by the police has undergone an interpretation by our lower court judges, which renders it useless as an implement for restraining commercialized prostitution.

Emasculated
Law

The nub of this situation is the interpretation of the language of the Statute concerning "Idle and Disorderly

Persons." The phrase in which it centers reads thus — "And all other idle and disorderly persons *including* therein those persons who neglect all lawful business, and misspend their time by visiting tippling shops, houses of ill-fame, and gambling houses . . . shall be punished, etc."

Idle and
Disorderly

On the one hand, it is contended that "all other idle and disorderly persons" are exhausted in the definition, "persons who neglect all lawful business and misspend their time by frequenting tippling shops, houses of ill-fame, and gambling houses."

On the other hand it is maintained that there are other idle, disorderly persons besides those who visit tippling shops, etc.

The word "including" is the rock on which the law was wrecked. It is interpreted as if it read "meaning thereby." As one judge recently said — it does include those frequenting tippling shops, houses of ill-fame, but it does not exclude all others who may be "idle and disorderly" in other ways.

Plainly it would be a great gain if this old law could be brought before our Supreme Court for a decision as to just what it does mean.

Some judges interpret it in one way, some in another. Some members of the Legislature decide we have adequate law to reach commercialized prostitution on the streets, and others doubt it.

If the question could be decided we would know just where we stand.

With this in mind we have devoted our attention to securing evidence of a situation which would naturally lead to an opportunity for the Supreme Court to pass upon this law and decide upon its interpretations.

4. *The Massachusetts Advisory Committee on Sex Publications*, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman, has continued to function quietly but effectively throughout the year. This Committee stands between the public and the circulation of unwise discussions on sex hygiene. Such discussions require to be guarded against lest they be used as a cover for libidinous appeal, or books on Sex Hygiene sold upon their appeal to morbid tendencies.

The Committee confines itself strictly to books intended

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Final
Recourse

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Sex Publi-
cations

more or less for the general public, and never considers a strictly scientific medical treatise.

5. *The Committee on Public Amusements*, under Rev. Raymond Calkins, has continued to maintain the moral standards controlling public theatricals, by regularly observing conditions, not alone by personal visits, but by systematic reports made by paid observers at our expense, but under its supervision.

Public
Shows

II. Crimes Against Public Health

The big event in this field during the past year was the passage by Congress during its last few days, of the Porter resolution calling on President Harding to bring about an International Conference of the Nations, to consider further means of reducing the supply of narcotics, so as to prevent the large surplus supplies which now are available to meet the demand for vice purposes, and got to their destination by smuggling.

There has been no appreciable diminution of the growth of the poppy in India in spite of the fact that China by treaty does not secure the portion formerly carried there, and in spite of the fact that the Jones-Miller Law prevents from reaching China — through the United States — the large quantities of morphine extracted from opium which up to recently utilized the Indian supply.

Unrestric-
Supply

The same amount is created by planting a large acreage. Where does it go? Reports to the British Parliament may show a large decrease of legitimate exportation, but that counts little so long as substantially the same opium acreage is planted. The supply grown will eventually by hook or crook, by smuggling or subterfuge, reach the demand. Hence the increase of smuggling into the United States. This will continue until the unnecessary growth of the poppy ceases.

The objective of this International Conference, to assemble at Geneva, on May 24th, 1923, is to make a drive against any growth of poppy beyond what is needed to supply narcotics to meet the medicinal requirements of the world for opium and its products.

Medicinal
Needs

At last the World solution of this evil seems about to commence.

Great Britain will be called upon to make the sacrifice of revenue in the name of humanity.

The only hindrance to a successful solution of the World Drug Problem lies in the fact that German chemists have already discovered how to make morphine synthetically, or at least discovered that it can be done, and unless some way is discovered of preventing the manufacture of a synthetic supply, the marketing of narcotics would pass to Germany.

British conscience would be likely to be more trustworthy than German conscience. In any event this present International Opium Conference holds the key to progress in further reducing the Narcotic Evil.

III. Crimes Against Public Policy

Gambling has undoubtedly greatly increased throughout the State since the War, and will continue to increase until our courts get out of the rut of imposing merely a fine of \$50.00 on a conviction of keeping a gambling nuisance. The penalty is entirely inadequate to stop the evil.

In a recent investigation of a game of Craps, our agent saw the sum of \$5,000.00 change hands on one throw of the dice. It was a game where only \$5.00 bets were received, and where as much as \$25,000.00 was on the table at one time. How much of an impression would a \$50.00 fine make on the keeper, or \$5.00 fines amount to imposed on the players found present on a raid.

The greatest drawback to a successful suppression of manual gambling is the ease with which players found present and convicted can give a false name, and hide their identity, so that they are seldom punished for a second offense. Recidivists ought to be met with increasing penalties.

But how to discover and prove that a player is a recidivist is a problem which could only be solved by machinery quite beyond the present state of public opinion.

Inasmuch as the keeper almost always pays the fines of

persons found present in his gambling house, if instead of a \$5.00 fine, a \$20.00 fine on the player were to be imposed it would help greatly.

IV. Lotteries

The New England Confectioners' Association have repeatedly asked our assistance this past year in gathering evidence and prosecuting candy dealers who have persisted in using "catch penny" schemes which are regularly manipulated, and placed in stores much patronized by children, in order to tempt the children by the lure of chance.

Trade
Efforts

This is the meanest form of gambling, because it breeds a gambling fever in the young. We have co-operated with the dealers and punished the offenders with prosecutions. News of these prosecutions has been widely spread by publicity methods of the Association working with us.

Summary

In the conduct of our work, agents of this Society during the past year have visited 47 cities and towns in the five New England States. We obtained convictions in all but three cases in the lower courts, and lost one set of these cases after a single trial before a jury.

Convict

Agents of this Society have initiated criminal complaints against 212 persons for violations of laws pertaining to crimes against Public Morals.

A. Obscene books and pictures prosecutions . . .	21
B. Commercialized Sexual Offenses	9
C. Gambling violations	182
	<hr/>
	212

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) J. FRANK CHASE,
Secretary

THE FORTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING
OF

The New England Watch and Ward Society

This was held on Sunday, April 22nd, 1923, at 7:30 P. M., at The Old South Church, Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, minister.

There were 742 persons in attendance. In the absence through illness of President Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Rev. Boynton Merrill conducted the devotional service and Secretary J. Frank Chase read the President's Annual Address, and introduced the principal speaker of the evening, Professor Bliss Perry, head of the English Literature Department of Harvard University.

Address of President, Rev. FREDERICK B. ALLEN

This is the Forty-fifth Anniversary of the New England Watch and Ward Society.

If you ask what is the underlying inspiration of this Society, I answer that it is moral indignation against public wrong. The first qualification for success in all its officers and agents has been this capacity of indignation against public wrong. Public, not private wrong. Unselfishness is the first condition of success.

Our first effort is usually an appeal in private to the wrongdoer. With such eminent men as we have had as officers, the personal pressure of a committee is sometimes successful. The Society gets no glory. The evil is wiped out. For the larger part of what we initiate, the police get all the credit of success. The newspapers' reporters like to have it so, the police like it, and we are satisfied.

There was a time, — forty years ago, — when the Police Commissioner told me that it was utterly impossible to apprehend the most important criminals without being on good terms with the gambling houses. You could secure your victim by their treacherous betrayal of the guilty man if you made it worth their while. It was chiefly this testimony which secured the change of power to appoint the Commissioner of Police from the hands of the Mayor to those of the State. The Governors have always given us a higher standard of character in their appointments than had the Mayors.

For many years our chief work was the amendment of our criminal law. Sometimes it was only the wording of a sentence which made impossible the conviction of a conspicuous criminal. We appeared year after year before the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature.

The first year they would merely give us leave to withdraw. The second year they would postpone consideration of the subject to the next Legislature. The following year we would secure a minority vote in our favor, and in the fourth or fifth year our amendment would be triumphantly carried. We were thus not only engaged in securing effective laws, but in gradually educating public opinion.

In our cases against criminals we found ourselves in the old days constantly thwarted by the Dist. Attorney's office. If complete success were dependent upon his hearty co-operation we met with constant failure. We then began to make records of manifest dishonesty in this department. At last the antagonism became so open that we made an appeal to the Supreme Court for the removal of the District Attorney for malfeasance, or crime. It seemed an absurd attempt, that two of us, Godfrey Cabot and myself, not even lawyers, should attack the central executive office in the court procedure of the State.

Both Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Coakley, during the trial, declared that we had been a gang which had hounded them for years. We were recognized as their permanent foe.

We continued to build up our cases against the Dist. Attorney and in time appealed to the Bar Association to take charge of our Campaign. The President of the Asso-

ciation, Mr. Edward L. Hutchins, referred the case to the consideration of former Judge Henry N. Sheldon, whom he had made Chairman of the Committee on Grievances. He reported that we had made out our case, and the Bar Association assumed charge of the movement.

At this point it required courage for men to reveal their sympathies in the matter, to confess their belief in the guilt of the District Attorney. If the campaign had failed it would have wrecked their personal career as lawyers.

I need not go into the details of this prolonged fight. At last however, owing to the supreme ability and courage of the Atty. General, Mr. J. Weston Allen, as well as to the courage and ability of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the verdict was won, and Joseph C. Pelletier was removed from office, and later disbarred.

If the question be asked how any one could carry on such a campaign for righteousness, against well nigh supreme odds,—the answer must be the conviction that right in the end is stronger than wrong, truth than falsehood, and light than darkness. We must have faith in the words which we repeat so incessantly, but with inadequate conviction,—For Thine is the kingdom and the power, and the glory for ever and ever.

ADDRESS

ON

Pernicious Books

BY PROFESSOR BLISS PERRY

The natural sympathy of Americans is for free speech and a free press. The average citizen believes that these rights are guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States. No word is more unpopular than the word "censorship." We learned during the World War a distrust of censorship, and though we then accepted it as a necessary evil, we dislike it in times of peace. A long tradition of liberty, in England, in our colonial life, and since we became a nation, makes us habitually inclined to take the side of John Milton and of John Stuart Mill in favor of the utmost possible freedom of the spoken and the written word.

I say "the utmost possible" freedom, because few persons believe that freedom to say or publish whatever comes into one's head is absolute. Society has its rights as well as the individual. Justice is an equilibrium between the rights of the individual and the rights of society. The laws endeavor to maintain that equilibrium. A man may hold what private opinions he pleases, but for the expression of those opinions the law holds him responsible. If his words incite to overt acts against the government, if they constitute in Justice Holmes' phrase a "clear and present danger" to society, the courts maintain that social interests over-ride individual interests. The law punishes obscenity, for instance, because obscene words constitute a "present injury" upon listeners and readers. Countless legal decisions have reaffirmed this principle. An excited individual may think that in his natural right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness he is entitled to send an ob-

scene post-card through the mails or to sell it upon the street or in his shop. But the law denies him this privilege, and denies it in the interest of society as a whole. The fact that a man is a professional author, and even a brilliant and famous author, gives him no special privilege in the eyes of the law. His liberty to publish what he pleases is exactly like yours and mine: not absolute, but limited, and it is limited by something just as real as his rights, namely, the rights of others.

One specific issue in this general question of free speech is the publication and sale of indecent books. Everybody admits that some indecent books are printed and sold. Most persons — but not all — admit that if a book be really, in the words of the statute, “lewd, lascivious and filthy,” the law should take its course. But the statutes provide no very accurate test of what constitutes obscenity. That is left to the judgment of a magistrate or a jury, as the case may be. Expert testimony is not admitted; the question as to whether a given book is actionable is left to ordinary citizens to decide, in the light of common sense, and by giving to the words of the book their ordinary meaning. Now it is clear that a few books, frankly pornographic in character, are fairly certain to be condemned by an average American jury. Very few persons in this country wish to see exposed for sale certain classes of immoral books which are openly sold in Italy, France and Germany. But the present wide-spread concern over the circulation of unclean books in the United States does not centre about such obviously erotic post-cards, pamphlets and treatises as I have just mentioned. It centers chiefly about fiction issued by reputable publishing houses, advertised in reputable newspapers and magazines, and sold by reputable booksellers.

Some of these novels have been suppressed in one city, but not in another. Some have been suppressed on a first trial, have then been privately printed and sold surreptitiously, only to have the first verdict reversed, and the book declared innocuous. Either decision helps the advertising. Many book-lovers, neither prudish nor prurient in their tastes, have been shocked and bewildered by cer-

tain English and American novels in the last two years. High-minded publishers and book-sellers have been perplexed as to their duty. Fathers and mothers and teachers have been troubled; and so have librarians, and reviewers, and many writers of books. In fact, no one whose professional work brings him into contact with the book-making, book-selling and book-reading classes of the community can possibly be ignorant of the very general conviction that the American public is now facing a "clear and present danger" through unclean books.

A few newspapers, it is true, make light of the situation, and most of the clever columnists have had sport with the men and women who have had the courage to take the initiative in legal proceedings against salacious books. Such men and women have been termed "self-appointed censors,"—a phrase to which I shall recur later,—and according to the columnists they are both absurd and formidable;—absurd in their moral scruples, and formidable in their power to suppress brilliant writers.

Let us try to look fairly at the facts, first as regards the nature and extent of the circulation of unclean literature, and then at the methods which are employed to check it.

I say "check it," instead of eradicating it, because everyone acquainted with human nature and with the history of literature knows that eradication is not to be expected. There have always been some dirty books, and there always will be.

"Like a toad within a stone
Seated while Time crumbles on;
Even so within this world is Lust."

But the fact that society has not yet succeeded in eradicating prostitution or murder, does not make prostitution and murder respectable and desirable. The invention of printing did not create immoral books. It simply gave them a wider circulation than was possible for manuscripts. Everybody knows that there are immoral passages in some very great and inspiring books; dirty corners in some palace of a mind such as Goethe's. There are some

readers, who when they open the complete works of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dryden, Swift, Burns, Byron, Walt Whitman, will run straight to the dirty corners. Common sense tells us that the law cannot meddle with every instance of bad personal taste, whether in writers or in readers. Suppose Goethe did write a few erotic poems, and Burns some foul songs, and Chaucer some medieval fabliaux that are just what they were meant to be? The poetry and wisdom of Goethe, Burns and Chaucer are too precious to be sacrificed to the prudery of a few persons. No mature man or woman wants an expurgated Shakespeare; but the choice of a text for school-children is obviously another matter. Yet most great writers who have indulged a taste for indecency have paid in the long run a heavy price for it. The glorious humanism of Rabelais is known but to a few scholars; his popular reputation is that of a man who wrote merely grossness. He has paid a terrible tax for his buffoonery. He has lost the very readers whom he most deserves to have.

Another stock example of incidental coarseness is Fielding's *Tom Jones*. "No wiser, saner book has ever been written," said the late Professor Sir Walter Raleigh. I agree with him. Yet I recall that James Russell Lowell, seventy years ago, while teaching in Harvard College, was afraid to tell his classes that he read that book twice a year. Today we require Harvard undergraduates to read *Tom Jones*, and there is a very general testimony that the Harvard undergraduates of today are cleaner-minded than their fathers and grandfathers. No, it is not the incidental coarseness of a robust and healthy mind which makes a book pernicious. Let us be clear about that.

What, then, is a pernicious book? I quote Walter Raleigh again, although this time I do not completely agree with him. "Books," he says, "are written to be read by those who can understand them; their possible effect on those who cannot is a matter of medical rather than of literary interest." I am not sure that a critic has a right to dismiss so carelessly this element of "medical" interest, — that is to say, the personal and social consequences of reading books which are misunderstood, misinterpreted,

and which consequently give an opportunity and stimulus to evil imaginations. If all readers were sound in body and mind, sane in their judgments, happy in their private lives, it would be a delightful world, but not precisely the world in which we are actually living. The physician cannot content himself with the general maxim that "one man's food is another man's poison." He proceeds to discover what foods are likely to prove poisonous to the majority of men. Literary critics, I take it, have a defective social sense if they dismiss as negligible the pathological consequences of books which they know to be morally unwholesome for large classes of readers.

I will give a specific illustration of a book concerning which a literary opinion and a medical opinion happened to coincide. One of the foremost medical authorities in this country picked up from my library table last summer an advance copy of a new novel, written by an Englishman, which had just been sent to me by the publishers for an opinion on it. I was busy, the doctor was idle, and I asked him to read the novel first and give me his verdict. The verdict was this: "The whole sexual psychology of that book is absurd. The story is likely to do harm to nine persons out of ten who read it." I transmitted this opinion to the publishers, together with my own report, which was to the effect that the novel was, in my judgment, unfit for publication. Yet there was obviously some money to be made by circulating that erotic book. It was widely advertised and widely read. Like many professional readers of books and manuscripts, I have guessed wrong so often that I have little professional pride left. And it is quite possible to claim that my friend the doctor, who can diagnose pernicious anaemia accurately, may not be enough of a specialist in mental and moral hygiene to say whether a book is pernicious or not. But I submit that, if in the judgment of a competent physician, who is also an experienced man of the world and familiar with many literatures, a certain book is "likely to do harm to nine persons out of ten who read it," then a public-spirited bookseller is within his rights in refusing to handle it, — which is precisely what the Boston Booksellers Committee did in reference to the

novel in question. Medical interests, literary interests, public interests, agreed for once.

I will not attempt a classification of pernicious books, but I will indicate a few species that can easily be collected from the English and American publications of the last two years. You will observe a certain family likeness in these books; just as during the Renaissance the general character of unclean books lay in their physical grossness, or, in late Elizabethan and Jacobean drama, in the stress upon abnormal physical horror, or in the Restoration drama in cynicism about marriage. Each age breeds its own specific varieties of mental and moral disorder.

One variety of contemporary novels and plays deals with sex-perversion. This phenomenon is at least as old as the Greeks and Romans, but it has been left to our generation to exploit it in plays and novels for the general public. *Salome* was suppressed in Boston, but I have seen it given in Weimar before a matinee audience made up largely of school-girls; and the one English author whose works were displayed that summer in every bookshop of that pleasant little city of Goethe and Schiller was Oscar Wilde.

Another variety deals with sex-obsession, a phenomenon familiar to every alienist. Sex is an integral part of human life. Nobody wants an emasculated fiction or drama. But when a writer becomes persuaded that sex is the whole of human life, he seems to lose his sense of truth, his sense of beauty, and his sense of humor. Walt Whitman was touched with this disease, for a time, but he got over it. I hope that Sherwood Anderson will.

A sub-division of this sex-obsessed fiction, drama and verse, turns to pathology, to Freudian psychology, to pseudo-science. Psycho-analysis was one thing in the hands of Dr. James Putnam. It becomes a very different thing in the hands of lady-novelists. A novelist is free to choose any material, of course, provided she can achieve something true and beautiful, but I am not convinced that the ductless glands provide a promising field for artistic effort; and as far as I can see, the chief mark left thus by Freudian psychology upon contemporary literature is a very dirty

one. I am not reflecting upon a distinguished scientist. I am simply saying that amateur Freudians would do well to remember Pope's line:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

"Knowledge without conscience," said Rabelais, "is the ruin of the soul."

Pernicious, again, is that class of books that identify human behavior with animal behavior. They assume one law for both man and beast, and that is the law of the beast. The plane upon which these books move is the sub-human plane of animal appetite. Love, for instance, becomes in these novels, not a passion refining men and women in its sacred fires, — but simply one kind of bodily hunger. A great Elizabethan, who understood both appetite and passion, wrote of our bodies: "They are ours, though not we." The poet or novelist who tells us — as hundreds of them are now telling us — that our bodies are "we," is falsifying the record of human progress. A book is pernicious if it denies, implicitly or explicitly, that men and women possess organs of will, powers of control in the presence of temptation. This is a denial of the facts of civilized life. There were cave-men once, and there may be some cave-men still. We know little about them, but I think that what is known as "cave-man stuff" in contemporary plays and novels would make a historic cave-man open his eyes very wide.

I am not claiming that all of these classes of books are actionable. No jury can take action against what is perhaps the most truly pernicious of all books, the book, namely, that harps with cynical insistence upon the meaninglessness, the emptiness, the futility of life. We imported plenty of such books from Russia and Germany, long before we learned to speak of "shell-shocked" minds; and many elements of our cosmopolitan population find pessimism and despair very beautiful.

Nor do I agree with those critics who place the chief responsibility for contemporary literary nastiness upon the shoulders of youth. Young people nowadays are certainly saying and doing and writing some very queer things. They exhibit more than the common amount of youthful

lawlessness, youthful rebellion against standards of behavior and of style. They seem to me singularly mirthless. The heroes and heroines of their novels and poems do not appear to have any fun, even when engaged in that ancient occupation of going to the devil. The primrose path has become as dreary as a pavement in Main Street. But after all it is not the young writers who are producing the most shameful books. Almost all the novels suppressed in London and New York during the last two or three years have been written by gray-haired veterans. I have on my desk a publisher's circular inviting me to subscribe to a limited and unexpurgated edition of George Moore, for this reason, among others, that "he is always as frank as a satyr" in dealing with sex. I know almost as little of satyrs as I do of cavemen, but I opine that a satyr in his seventieth year is an unlovely object, no matter how excellent English he may be able to write.

Nor is it necessary to say anything of those ingenious volumes written for middle-aged connoisseurs in what the book-catalogues label as "curious"—"facetiae." Every man to his taste: though I remember a passage from Anatole France, — whom no one will accuse of prudishness, — in which, speaking of Zola's *La Terre*, he remarks that lack of taste is the mysterious sin which can never be forgiven. Sins against taste get punished mercilessly, by a finer jury than was ever impanelled. Was not Thoreau right when he wrote in his *Journal*: "Each man's mode of speaking of the sexual relation proves how sacred his own relations of that kind are. We do not respect the mind that can jest on this subject." You may say that the artist should rise above the opinion of his contemporaries, and sacrifice his social good-repute, if necessary, to the demands of his art. Possibly: but the artist has something much worse to fear than contemporary opinion. He is bound by a law as invisible as gravitation and as inexorable: the law, namely, — as it was called long ago, — of "the eternal trinity of Truth, Goodness and Beauty, each in its perfection including the three." If the poem or play or novel sin against Truth, against Beauty, against Conduct, its perfection is already ruined. We cannot explain, any better than

could the Greeks, the philosophical basis of this trinity, and demonstrate why Truth and Beauty and Conduct are so inveterately involved. But the law holds, and the writer breaks it at his peril. "There is not a fiercer hell," said Keats, "than the failure in a great object."

Shall we then, perplexed men and women with some sense of social responsibility, leave this whole matter of unclean books to some higher court than ours, and wash our hands of it? That would be very convenient. But if we happen to have homes of our own, with books in them, if we have children in school, if we are interested in town and city libraries, if we go to the theatre and the movies, if we are in any frank relations with young people, if we read the newspapers and know what is actually going on in the world of thought, feeling and imagination at the present hour, it is impossible to wash our hands and say that this deluge of uncleanness is no concern of ours. It is cowardly not to speak out, not to do what one can.

Now what can be done? I began by saying that the word "censorship" is justly unpopular. The Catholic Church has been trying censorship since the middle of the 16th century, but the learned author of the article on Censorship in the Catholic Cyclopedia admits that bad books are now more numerous than ever. If one has any sympathy for the Catholic position that the official guardians of the flock of Christ are in duty bound to prevent if possible the dissemination of irreligious, heretical and immoral books, one cannot but respect the motive that lies back of the censorship of the Church of Rome. Its rules are fairly and carefully drawn. But its practical difficulties are immense, its jurisdiction is constantly imperilled by the civil authorities, and its mistakes have been notorious. The list of books forbidden by the Roman Index during the last 300 years, makes, as has often been said, the foundation of a good library.

Let us hasten to add that the record of Protestant censorship in Europe is equally unsatisfactory. No College of Cardinals ever made worse blunders in prohibiting books than have the Protestant civil authorities at Geneva, Berlin, Paris and London. It was an English Star Chamber,

an English law forbidding the publication of books without previous examination and approval of a licenser, that stirred John Milton to write his *Arcopagitica*, that immortal plea for freedom to print. But the magnificent rhetoric of the *Arcopagitica* blinds many readers to the real point of its conclusion, which is this: Let a man print what he pleases, but hold him to legal responsibility for what he has written. If that is mischievous or libellous, let him pay the penalty.

That sound old doctrine is exactly what the Watch and Ward Society is following today. It believes in no censorship except that which one of its agents has called the democratic censorship of law. If, in the opinion of a magistrate, a given book is actionable, then legal proceedings may be begun against it, and a decision of judge or jury follows. Any citizen can go to the courts to complain of an immoral book. Any citizen who distrusts his own judgment in these delicate matters can take counsel with his friends or with those who know more about books than he does. Most public libraries, for instance, depend largely upon the services of volunteer readers in sifting new books, before reaching a decision as to what books that library can wisely make accessible to the public. But remember this: no book can possibly be suppressed in this country by any secret body of inquisitors. It is either suppressed in the open courtroom, by one's fellow-citizens, or it is not suppressed at all.

I qualify this statement in one respect only. It has sometimes been found, after a magistrate has decided that a given book is actionable, but before actual legal proceedings have begun, that responsible booksellers in one city or another, have agreed not to sell it. That may be construed as "suppression" by some indignant author. A great outcry has been raised against "self-appointed censors," but unless an author has broken the State or Federal statutes, he has nothing whatever to fear. What writers and publishers of indecent books are really afraid of, is not inquisitors, but the law. They maintain loudly that the State should not concern itself with the private morals of its citizens. But this is mere frivolity, and ignorance

of the statutes. The State endeavors by laws relating to public hygiene to protect innocent persons from the physical contamination of rotten men. It also endeavors by State and Federal legislation to protect the public from the moral contamination of rotten books. It is partially successful. In the nature of the case it can never be completely successful, and it cannot even be tolerably successful without the loyal co-operation of decent-minded private citizens.

The reason for forming societies for philanthropic purposes is to secure more prompt and intelligent and efficient action than the well-meaning citizen could accomplish alone. Many of these societies are law-enforcing agencies acting as proxy for the ordinary busy citizen who is unused to legal procedure but who wishes to see the laws respected and enforced. I lived once by the slope of a hill where ignorant and brutal teamsters used to beat their horses. I began by remonstrating, but the teamsters pointed out with entire pertinence—though not exactly in those words!—that I was a “self-appointed censor.” So I had myself sworn in as a special officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was ludicrous to see how that small nickel badge proved more effective than any private eloquence. Those cowards were afraid, not of me, but of the *law*!

Suppose you happen to find that some drunken parent or guardian is starving or beating a child. It is none of your business, and you get into touch with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They will take the legal measures which you are too inexperienced to take. So it is with dozens of other associations for the protection of the dozens of other associations for the protection of the public against various forms of physical or moral injury. When you voluntarily join the Travellers Aid Society, or the Anti-Tuberculosis League, or the Society for Mental Hygiene, you are functioning, no doubt, as a “self-appointed censor,” but that troubles you very little. A man can clean up his own back yard alone, but if he wants to help clean up the moral standards of a modern city, he must associate himself with other men.

No one who has had practical experience in any organization for social betterment needs to be told that all such instrumentalities are necessarily imperfect. The Watch and Ward Society of Boston and the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice are attempting a very delicate, unpleasant, and thankless public service. Their officers and agents fail sometimes, no doubt, in judgment or discretion in handling some specific case. Some cases are plain as daylight; but others are very perplexing, both legally and morally. These "line-cases" will be mishandled now and then. No doubt the statutes of some states are loosely or illiberally drawn, and need re-drafting. Yet in the face of every difficulty, the societies are doing what they can to meet a "clear and present danger," and those of us who have hitherto done nothing can at least support them in co-operative and constructive effort.

Co-operation and construction! That is what we must aim for. Repressive measures, punitive measures, have their necessity, as long as lawlessness is rampant and moral laxness meets us at every turn. But what we all want is not merely a campaign against unclean books, but a campaign for *clean books*. The Boston booksellers, as high-minded a group of business men as any in this city, have shown their willingness to co-operate with any movement for decency. Their desire for better standards of public taste is in direct line with their business interests. Salacious books, though they now and then command some sale, are far less profitable than clean books. Clean newspapers and magazines outsell the unclean ones, five times over. Let us buy into the rising market of decency. When we buy coal, we want coal, and not shale and black sand. Let us have a consumer's strike against books that are not books at all, but only psychopathic cases in covers. The time is ripe for it. When you are hauling on a rope in a sailboat, there are moments when all you can do is to hang on, without gaining anything; then the wind shifts or eases a bit, and you can take up the slack. I believe the hour has come, in this matter of pernicious books, to take up the slack. I believe the great public is with us.

Let us not, in our moral indignation at temporary

lapses from fine standards of conduct, indict a whole nation for the shamelessness of a few hundred authors, most of whom are deservedly obscure. Mere censoriousness brings us nowhere. We must build on real foundations. The only antidote for bad taste and bad conduct is everlasting effort, in the home and the school and throughout the community, for good taste; for that health of mind and body which makes vice ridiculous; which hates insane books because it loves great books; and which is bound to build, out of the wreckage of our disillusioned, nerve-shattered and cowardly post-war world, the better civilization of the future.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS
OF
The New England Watch and Ward Society

THIS Society shall be known as The New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of not less than seven members.

2. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, who shall take office on the second Monday of June thereafter and serve for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors. Officers may continue to act as such until their successors are duly elected and take office.

3. A special meeting of the Society for the purpose of rescinding any action taken at the annual business meeting or at a prior special meeting may be called by the Directors at any time, first giving thirty days' notice thereof and setting forth in the call the object of the meeting.

4. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take his place.

5. The Treasurer shall receive and have custody of all moneys, funds, and securities of the Society, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except on bills duly approved by authority of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by a public auditor.

6. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

7. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1 P. M. on the second Monday of the month, from October to June, inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

8. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be:

1. Reading of the Minutes of the last previous meeting.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

9. The Board of Directors may appoint Advisory Committees in each of the New England States, which shall co-operate with the Society in extending the influence and carrying on the work of the Society in their respective States, and especially by giving the Society the local information and local support that will enable it to accomplish the best results.

10. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a Life Member. Persons may be elected as Honorary Members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

11. These By-laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.

(These By-laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended February 6, 1907, December 7, 1910, January 11, 1915, and June 11, 1917.)

The New England Watch and Ward Society

TREASURERS' REPORT

MARCH 1, 1922 TO MARCH 1, 1923.

Balance — March 1, 1922.

	Regular Bank	\$1.21	
	Petty Cash	6.98	\$8 19
Donations			7,906 90
Dividends			8,150 17
Int. on Mortgage			204 00
Misc. Income			82 94
Notes payable			2,500 00
			<hr/>
			\$18,852 20

EXPENDITURES

Secretary's Salary and Expense		\$3,849 90
Agents, Wages and Expenses		6,815 92
Rent, Phone and Office Assistants		2,530 38
General Office Expense		273 32
Postage and Printing		665 62
Attorneys and Experts		455 00
Interest		35 00
Advertising		205 19
Notes payable		2,500 00
Balances:		
Balance to Account		1,498 80
	Regular Bank	\$000 00
	Petty Cash	23 97
		<hr/>
		\$18,852 20

ASSETS

Endowment Bonds	\$134,470 16
Endowment Mortgage	3,400 00
Endowment Stocks	20,238 31
Endowment Uninvested	440 89
Office Inventory	1,006 00
Petty Cash Balance	23 97
	<hr/>
	\$159,579 33

LIABILITIES

Endowment Funds	\$158,549 36
Balance to account	1,029 97
	<hr/>
	\$159,579 33

CHANGES IN ENDOWMENT FUND

INCOME — ENDOWMENT FUND

March 1, 1922	Endowment Fund — Balance uninvested . . .	\$895 88	
August 11, 1922	Received through the will of Harriet L. Stevens . .	310 68	
Sept. 5, 1922	Received through the sale of "Tel. & Tel. 'Rights'" . .	505 22	
January 2, 1923	Received through the sale of Western Electric . .	5,000 00	
			<hr/>
			\$6,711 78

INVESTMENTS — ENDOWMENT FUNDS

April 1, 1922	Bought \$1000 Chicago Jct Ry Bonds, due 1940 . .	\$796 72	
Sept. 22, 1922	Bought 4 Shares American Tel. & Tel.	492 50	
Jan. 8, 1923	Bought 4 \$1000 Washington Coast		
	2 \$500 Washington Coast	4,981 67	
March 1, '23	Endowment Fund uninvested	440 89	
			<hr/>
			\$6,711 78

(For auditors report see page 47)

ENDOWMENT FUND

MARCH 1, 1923.

The Martha Hunt Fund	\$101,849 09
The M. J. Bishop Fund	20,393 34
The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund	10,000 00
The Helen Collamore Fund	5,050 00
The Katherine C. Pierce Fund	5,000 00
The James See Gill Fund	5,000 00
The Daniel L. F. Chase Fund	2,275 00
The Mrs. M. A. M. Newell Fund	2,500 00
The Albert Edgar Angier Fund	2,500 00
The O. G. Robinson Fund	1,956 21
The Oliver I. Kimball Fund	1,000 00
The Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund	100 00
The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund	100 00
The Harriet L. Stevens Fund	310 68
Dr. G. C. Shattuck	25 00
Alfred Bunker	10 00
Miss Fannie E. Morrill	10 00
Special Fund	470 04
	<hr/>
	\$158,549 36

Invested as follows:

American Tel. & Tel.	\$ 7,182 84	
American Tel. and Tel. Capital Stock . . .	18,296 81	
Alabama Power Co.	2,925 00	
Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	5,112 50	
Boston Elevated Ry. bonds	4,441 11	
Chicgao Junction Ry. Bonds	9,994 92	
Cumberland Tel. & Tel.	7,128 33	
Detroit Edison Co.	5,113 19	
Galveston Houston Electric Ry.	4,821 53	
General Electric Co.	6,035 83	
Georgia Ry. & Electric Co.	4,952 08	
Illinois Steel Co.	4,837 50	
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.	4,100 42	
Massachusetts Gas Co.	6,587 75	
Miss. River Power Co.	2,385 33	
Mortgage on 127 Bellevue St., Dorchester	3,400 00	
Pacific Light & Power Co.	4,711 11	
Portland General Electric Co.	5,083 33	
Railway Light & Securities	4,797 77	
Seattle Electric Co.	4,992 36	
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	5,009 03	
Southern California Edison Co.	5,947 78	
Southern Pacific Co.	917 50	
Union Pacific, PFD.	2,434 00	
United Electrics Securities Co.	8,134 58	
United States Liberty Bond	986 14	
United States " "	981 40	
United States " "	47 50	
United States " "	99 54	
Western Tel. & Tel. Co.	9,661 81	
Western Union	2,007 81	
Washington Coast	4,981 67	
		\$158,108 47
Endowment uninvested		440 89
		<hr/> \$158,549 36

BEQUESTS AND SPECIAL GIFTS

1882	R. W. Wood	General	500 00
1896	Miss Mary D. Moody	General	2,000 00
1897	The J. W. & B. L. Randall Fund	Endowment	10,000 00
1903	Jacob H. Hecht	General	100 00
1903	Edward B. Earle	General	100 00
1907	Anonymous	Special Work	250 00
1910	A Friend (through F. B. A.)	Special Work	500 00
1910	"X. Y. Z."	Special Work	500 00

1911	A Friend	Special Work	100 00	
1911-1912	The Martha R. Hunt Fund	Endowment	101,849 09	
1912	The Oliver I. Kimball Fund	Endowment	1,000 00	
1912	The Estate of Edward Whitney	General	200 00	
1913	Dr. G. C. Shattuck	Endowment	25 00	
1913	The Estate of Caroline R. S. Whitney	General	200 00	
1913	Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church	General	300 00	
1914	A Friend (Through F. B. A.)	Special Work	500 00	
1914	The James Seel Gill Fund	Endowment	5,000 00	
1914	The Eliza Frances Black- er Fund	Endowment	100 00	
1914	Anonymous	Special Work	1,000 00	
1914	Alfred Bunker	Endowment	10 00	
1914-1915	Katherine C. Pierce Fund	Endowment	5,000 00	
1915	Albert Angier Fund	Endowment	2,500 00	
1915	Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund	Endowment	100 00	
1915	Miss Fannie E. Morrill	Endowment	10 00	
1915	Anonymous (through Bishop Lawrence	Special Work	1,000 00	
1916	Helen Collamore Fund	Endowment	5,050 00	
1916	Anonymous (through F. V.)	Special Work	500 00	
1916	Anonymous	Special Work	29 89	
1917	E. H. A.	Special Work	100 00	
1918	O. G. Robinson Fund	Endowment	1,956 21	
1919	The M. A. Bishop Fund	Endowment	20,393 34	
1919	The M. A. M. Newell Fund	Endowment	2,500 00	
1919	The Survey Fund No. 3	Special Work	100 00	
1921	The Dan'l L. F. Chase Fund	Endowment	2,275 00	
1922	The Harriet L. Stevens Fund	Endowment	310 68	
			<hr/>	\$166,059.21
Endowment Fund\$158,549.36	
General & Specific Funds			7,509.85	
			<hr/>	\$166,059.21

GIFTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FROM MARCH 1, 1922, to MARCH 1, 1923.

The annual payment of five dollars constitutes any person a member of the society.

The payment of fifty dollars in one year with the approval of the Board of Directors constitutes any person a life member.

If contributors notice any errors in names or amounts, or any omissions, please advise the Treasurer.

We have no financial solicitors; our money is raised by mail or by the personal work of our Directors and Secretary,—this means that it is raised with the very minimum of expense.

A		Amt. brought forward	157.00
Abbe, Dr. A. J.	5.00	Bartlett, Mrs. A. H.	2.00
Abbott, Mrs. E. H.	5.00	Barrows, Miss Cecelia	
Albert, Mr. V. H.	5.00	A.	5.00
Alden, Mrs. John	5.00	Bartol, Miss E. H.	10.00
Allen, Miss M. Joseph-		Bater, Mr. W. H.	92.40
phine	50.00	Bater, Henry R.	5.00
Almy, Mrs. Chas.	5.00	"D. W. B."	5.00
Ames, Mrs. Jas. B.	20.00	Beech, Mrs. Herbert	5.00
Amsden, Franklin D.	1.00	Betton, Mrs. C. G.	5.00
Andrews, Miss Sarah		Bigelow, Mrs. Joseph	
G.	5.00	S.	10.00
Ashenden, Richard E.	5.00	Blake, Mrs. Arthur	
Appleton, Wm.	10.00	W.	10.00
Atkinson, Mrs. Edw.		Blodgett, Mrs. Chas.	
W.	5.00	W.	10.00
"Friend"	4.00	Blood, J. B. & Co.	25.00
B		Boardman, Mrs. W. D.	5.00
Bacon, Mr. Joseph W.	1.00	Boggs, Mrs. Edwin P.	2.00
"Friend"	5.00	Boland, Mrs. Esther	
Balch, Dr. F. G.	5.00	F.	3.00
Bancroft, Mr. & Mrs.		Bonnar, Dr. J. M.	10.00
C. F.	5.00	Boorman Miss Laura	5.00
Barker, Mrs. E. T.	1.00	Borden, Miss Carrie	
Bartlett, Miss Mary		L.	15.00
F.	10.00	Brackett, Dr. J. R.	5.00
Bartlett, Mr. & Mrs.		Brackett, Mrs. J. Q.	
Henry	5.00	A.	5.00
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Amt. carried forward	157.00	Amt carried forward	391.40

Amt. brought forward	391.40	Amt. brought forward	2,589.40
Bradford, Miss Mary G.	5.00	Carter, James Richard	10.00
A. A. B.	10.00	Carter, Mrs. J. Richard	50.00
Bradley, Mrs. Chas.	10.00	Carter, Richard B.	5.00
Bradley, Richard M.	20.00	Carter, Rice & Co.	10.00
Brandegee, Mrs. Edward D.	10.00	Chamberlain, Mrs. S. H.	2.00
Brewer, Edward M.	50.00	"Friend"	10.00
Bridge, Edmund	5.00	Chase, Miss Alice P.	25.00
Briggs, Dr. E. C.	5.00	Chase, Mrs. Phillip P.	5.00
Briggs, Mrs. L. Vernon	50.00	Chase, Richard D.	20.00
Britton, Miss Lena A.	2.00	Claffin, Arthur W.	10.00
Brooks, N. B. K.	25.00	Clarke, Allen B.	6.00
Brown, Miss Elizabeth B.	10.00	Clarke, Miss Anna B.	6.00
Brown, Mrs. Leroy S.	5.00	Clark, Miss Rosamond	5.00
Brown, Oliver F.	10.00	Clark, Mrs. B. Preston	15.00
Brown, Mr. T. Hassall	10.00	Clark, Mrs. Frederic S.	10.00
Brown, Durrell Co.	5.00	Clark, Mrs. R. F.	5.00
Brown-Wales Co.	5.00	"Friend"	5.00
Bullard, Mrs. Kate	10.00	Clerk, Mrs. A. G.	5.00
Bullard, Dr. & Mrs.	25.00	Clifford, Miss Ellen	4.00
Bumstead, The Misses	5.00	Codman, Miss C. A.	5.00
Bunker, Alfred	2.00	Coffin, Miss Mary B.	10.00
Burnham, Mrs. J. A.	10.00	Colburn, Mrs. Catherine E.	25.00
Burr, Mr. & Mrs. Alston	10.00	Colby, Alfred H.	15.00
Burrage, Edw. C.	5.00	Cole, Miss Lucy B.	4.50
Byington, Mrs. L. J.	5.00	Cole, Leland H.	1.00
C		Collins, C. Burleigh	2.00
Cabot, Godfrey L.	1,800.00	Collins, Mrs. Chas. H.	15.00
Cabot, Thomas D.	50.00	Cong'l. Men's Club, Mittineague, Mass.	40.00
Cabot, Mrs. Stephen P.	5.00	Coolidge, Archibald C.	10.00
Cabot, W. M.	5.00	Coolidge, Julian L.	25.00
Caldwell, Miss Charlotte E.	5.00	Corwin, Miss Flora	1.00
Calef, Mrs. Louise J.	2.00	Craig, Mrs. D. R.	5.00
Calkins, Mrs. Wolcott	2.00	Crane, Mrs. Zenas	50.00
Campbell, Rev. W. R.	3.00	Crocker, Mrs. A. W. P.	10.00
Capen, Mrs. Samuel B.	5.00	Croll, Miss Pauline	3.00
Carpenter, Morton Co.	10.00	Cruft, Miss Emma M.	10.00
Carrett, Mrs. J. Francis	2.00	Cummings, Miss L. S.	2.00
		Cunningham, Mrs. Frederic	20.00
Amt. carried forward	2,589.40	Amt carried forward	3,050.90

Amt. brought forward	3,050.90	Amt. brought forward	3,498.90
Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S.	15.00	Edwards, Miss Phoebe P.	10.00
Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Louis	40.00	Eisemann, Mrs. Selma	5.00
"Nahant"	10.00	Eliot, Dr. Chas. W.	10.00
Cushing, Miss Sarah P.	5.00	Ellis, Carlos B.	2.00
Cushing, Walter F.	10.00	Ellison, E. H.	5.00
Cutler, Miss Jane R.	1.00	Elmes, Mrs. E. Morton	2.00
<i>D</i>		Emery, Miss Mary E.	10.00
Dabney, Alice	2.00	Emmons, Mrs. R. W. 2nd.	5.00
Dabney, Misses	2.00	Ernst, Dr. and Mrs. Harold	5.00
Dabney, Miss O. Frederica	2.00	Esselen, G. J.	2.00
Dana, Miss Mary Hurd	3.00	Everett, Henry C., Jr.	10.00
Dane, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B.	25.00	Everett, Richard M.	5.00
Dan'l. Dorchester M. E. Church	15.00	Eliot, Rev. C. R.	5.00
Davis, Harold S.	5.00	<i>F</i>	
Davis, W. M.	5.00	Fales, Mrs. H. E.	15.00
Day, Mrs. Mary E.	5.00	Fales, Herbert E.	25.00
Day, H. B.	25.00	Faunce, C. P.	3.00
Dean, Chas. A.	100.00	Fenno, Edward N.	5.00
Dearborn, Miss Sarah	10.00	Ferrin, Mrs. F. M.	10.00
Denny, Arthur B.	5.00	Field, Edward B.	5.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket	6.00	Field, Mrs. D. W.	5.00
Dillenback, Henry B.	10.00	First Unitarian Society, Newton	35.00
Dinsmoor, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W.	5.00	Fisher, Mrs. R. T.	100.00
Dobson, Miss C. B.	5.00	Fisher, Rev. T. L.	3.00
"G. J. D."	10.00	Fisk, Mrs. Noyes W.	5.00
Doe, Charles C.	25.00	Fiske, Miss Cornelia B.	5.00
Douglass, The Misses	50.00	Fitch, Miss C. T.	10.00
Dowse, Chas. F.	10.00	Fitch, Mrs. Louis H.	5.00
Drake, Mrs. Louis S.	5.00	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott	35.00
Draper, W. S.	10.00	Fitzgerald, Desmond	10.00
Dressel, Mrs. Florence B.	2.00	Flagg, Miss Ida C.	5.00
Drown, Miss Mary F.	5.00	"Friend"	5.00
Drury, Rev. and Mrs. S. S.	10.00	Edwin F. Forbes	10.00
<i>E</i>		Forbes, Edward W.	2.00
Eaton, Miss Mary J.	5.00	Forbes, J. Murray	5.00
Eastman, E. Frank	5.00	Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm	10.00
Amt carried forward	3,498.90	"F"	75.00
		"J. M. F."	25.00
		Frothingham, Miss E. B.	5.00
		Amt carried forward	3,992.90

Amt. brought forward	3,992.90
Frothingham, Dr.	
Langdon	10.00
Frothingham, Mrs.	
Louis A.	25.00

G

Gallaudet, Rev. Herbert D.	5.00
Gardiner, Robert H.	25.00
Gardner, William B.	5.00
Giese, Mrs. H. W. .	25.00
Gilmour, Wm. . . .	10.00
Goodman, Mrs. Robert	5.00
Gray, Miss Emily . .	5.00
Gray, Miss Isa Z. . .	10.00
Gray, Miss Mary C.	5.00
Gray, Roland	10.00
Grew, Mrs. E. W. . .	10.00
Griffin, Mrs. Solomon B.	10.00
Guild, Courtenay . .	10.00
Guild, Miss Sarah L.	10.00

H

Hallet, Mrs. E. P. . .	5.00
Harding, Emor H. . .	10.00
Harrington, Mrs. Francis B.	5.00
Harris, Edwin A. . .	5.00
Hartwell, Miss Mary A.	10.00
Haskell, Miss Margaret	10.00
"Friend"	100.00
Hathaway, Miss E. R.	50.00
Haven, Mrs. Franklin	5.00
Hay, Rev. H. Clinton	5.00
Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus	10.00
Herrick, Mrs. S. E. .	5.00
Holt, W. R.	10.00
Hooper, Mrs. Jas. R.	10.00
Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.	5.00
Howe, Henry S. . . .	20.00
Howes, Mrs. Frank H.	5.00

Amt carried forward 4,442.90

Amt. brought forward	4,442.90
Howe, Dr. O. H. . . .	5.00
Hunneman, Misses . .	3.00
Huntington, Rev. W. E.	5.00
Hutchinson, Miss Bertha M.	5.00

I

Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar	10.00
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J

Jackson, Mrs. C. C.	25.00
"A. P. J."	3.00
Johnson, Arthur S. .	10.00
Johnson, Edward C. .	10.00
Johnson, George B. .	10.00
Johnston, Miss Margaret E.	1.00
Jones, Miss Amelia H.	25.00
Judd, Clifford K. . .	10.00
Judd, John K.	20.00

K

H. J. Keith & Co. . .	15.00
"Friend"	5.00
Kellen, Wm. V. . . .	10.00
"Friend"	5.00
Kenway, Mrs. H. P. .	5.00
Kettle, Mr. and Mrs. Claude L.	5.00
Kimball, Miss Gertrude M.	3.00
Kimball, The Misses .	25.00
Kimball, Miss Martha	5.00
King, Miss Annie F. .	5.00
King, Miss Annie P. .	5.00
King, Delcevere . . .	25.00
King, Miss Grace W. .	5.00

L

Lane, Mrs. John C. . .	5.00
Lang, Mrs. B. J. . . .	2.00
Lang, Miss Margaret R.	2.00
Latimer, George D. (Mr. and Mrs.) . . .	5.00

Amt carried forward 4,716.90

Amt. brought forward	4,716.90	Amt. brought forward	5,545.40
Lawrence, Miss Sarah	10.00	Morse, Miss J. G.	5.00
Lawrence, Rev. W. A.	25.00	Morss, John Wells	25.00
Lee, Joseph	25.00	Morville, R. W. Jr.	10.00
Legg, John	2.50	Moseley, Miss Ellen	
Leighton, Mr. and		F.	50.00
Mrs. Leonard F.	5.00	Moses, H. A.	10.00
Leonard, Mr. E. F.	2.00	Munro, Miss M. H.	25.00
Leviser, Mrs. Louis	3.00	Myrick, Miss A. T.	5.00
Lewis, J. B.	5.00	MacGregor, Miss	
Lincoln, Wm. H.	10.00	Elizabeth	2.00
Loring, Miss			
Katherine P.	5.00	N	
Loring, Miss Louisa		Nazro, Mrs. F. H.	2.00
P.	10.00	Nelson, Rev. H. W.	10.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C.	10.00	Nelson, Miss M. H.	5.00
Lowell, Miss Lucy	25.00	Nickerson, Miss F. S.	1.00
Lyman, Mrs. Henry	50.00	Nickerson, Miss	
Lyon, Mrs. Wm. H.	10.00	Florence T.	1.00
Lang, Mr. Thomas	10.00	Norris, Mr. and Mrs.	
Lyon, Wm. H.	1.00	Ziba A.	5.00
		Norton, George N.	5.00
M		Nason, Miss Mary L.	5.00
Madden, M. L.	100.00		
Maguire, Chas H.	5.00	O	
Mann, Rev. Alex	25.00	O'Brion, Miss Mary E.	5.00
Manson, Mrs. Alice D.	5.00		
Martin, Miss Sarah E.	2.00	P	
Mason, Miss E. F.	20.00	Paine, Rev. Geo. L.	15.00
Mason, Miss Fanny P.	75.00	Paine, James L.	25.00
Masn, Miss Ida M.	100.00	Paine, Misses Sarah	
May, Miss Eleanor G.	5.00	C. and Marianne	25.00
Mayo, Mr. and Mrs.		Page, Dr. Calvin G.	5.00
Lawrence	5.00	Palmer, Mrs. Benj. S.	5.00
Mead, Mrs. Lucia		Parker, Miss Eleanor	
Ames	1.00	S.	25.00
Merrill, Mrs. Jennie		Payne, Miss Ellen	2.00
E.	1.00	Peabody, Miss Lucia	
Meserve, Mrs. H. G.	5.00	R.	3.00
Miller, E. L.	5.00	Peabody, Rev.	
Monks, Mrs. George		Endicott	25.00
H.	20.00	Perham, Mrs. M. E.	1.00
Moore, Mrs. E. C.	1.00	Perrin, Rev. W. T.	1.00
Moors, Arthur W.	10.00	Phillips Circle, Kings	
Moors, Francis J.	200.00	Daughters, Meth-	
Moors, Mrs. John F.	25.00	uen Cong'l Church	5.00
Morison, Mrs. J. H.	5.00	Pickering, Miss M. M.	2.00
Morse, Herbert R.	5.00	Pickman, Mrs. D. L.	25.00
Amt carried forward	5,545.40	Amt. carried forward	5,880.40

Amt. brought forward	5,880.40	Amt. brought forward	6,392.40
Pierce, Otis N.	10.00	Robert Treat Paine	
Pierce, Mrs. A.		Ass'n	25.00
Martin	5.00	Robinson, Wm. A.	5.00
Pingree, David	50.00	Robinson, Roswell R.	25.00
Pitman, Mrs. B. F.	10.00	"Friend"	5.00
Platt, Mrs. T. Beach,		Rodman, Miss Julia	
Sr.	10.00	W.	10.00
Platt, Mrs. Ada White	5.00	Rogers, S. S.	5.00
Platt, T. Beach	5.00	Ross, Mrs. M. Denman	10.00
Pope, Mrs. Albert A.	10.00	Rothwell, Bernard J.	10.00
Porter, Miss Emma E.	2.00	Russell, Mrs. Richard	1.00
Porter, Harry G.	10.00	Rust, Mrs. W. A.	10.00
Pratt, Laban	10.00	"Friend"	1.00
Pratt, W. E.	50.00	S	
Prescott, Dr. and Mrs.		Sampson, Mrs.	
Chas. D.	5.00	Augustus N.	2.00
Prescott, Miss Clara		Sampson, Miss Lucy	
F.	1.00	S.	3.00
Prescott, Miss Mary		Sanborn, James A.	10.00
R.	25.00	Sandersson, G. A.	10.00
Prescott, Mr. and Mrs.		Saunders, Annie G.	5.00
Oliver	50.00	Saville, Mrs. Wm.	10.00
Price, Chas. R.	5.00	Schneider, Mrs. Franz	10.00
Price, Mr. Joseph	25.00	Scott, Miss Anna L.	1.00
Puffer, H. C.	5.00	Scovell, C. H.	10.00
Parker, Mrs. Harrison	50.00	Sears, Mrs. George G.	10.00
Q		Searles, Victor A.	300.00
Quincy, Mrs. Geo. H.	2.00	Sears, Mrs. K. W.	25.00
R		Shaw, Henry S.	5.00
Randall, Chas. P.	5.00	Shaw, Mrs. G. S.	5.00
Reed, Mrs. John H.	10.00	Shephard, Mr. T. H.	5.00
"W. H. R."	25.00	Shillaber, W. G.	5.00
Rhodes, L. H.	5.00	Sidelinger, George A.	10.00
Rice, Mrs. Abbot B.	5.00	Silsbee, Miss Martha	10.00
Rice, Oscar R.	5.00	Simes, Mrs. Wm.	15.00
Rich, W. T.	10.00	Simons, Wm. C.	25.00
Richards, Miss Grace	5.00	"A Friend"	20.00
Richards, W. L.	2.00	Smith, Mrs. Maria S.	1.00
Richardson, Dr. Mark		Smith, Edward E.	5.00
W.	5.00	Smith, Elizabeth	1.00
Richmond, J. B.	10.00	Smith, Rev. E. W.	10.00
Ricketson, Anna and		Smith, G. W. V.	10.00
Walton	5.00	Smith, Joseph M.	5.00
Riley, Chas. E.	50.00	Smith, Mrs. Joseph N.	5.00
Ripley, Mrs. George	25.00	Smyth, Herbert Weir	5.00
		Sohier, Miss Emily L.	5.00
		Spare, John V.	5.00
Amt. carried forward	6,392.40	Amt. carried forward	7,047.40

Amt. brought forward	7,047.40	Amt. brought forward	7,443.40
Anonymous . . .	10.00	V	
Spear, Misses . . .	5.00	Van Allen, Rev. W. H.	5.00
Sprague, Mrs. Isaac . . .	50.00	Van Noorden, E. . .	5.00
Sprague, Isaac . . .	50.00	Vaughn, Miss Bertha	
Stanley, Mrs. B. F. . .	3.00	H.	5.00
St. Paul's School . . .	10.00	Vaughn, Mrs. Henry	
Stearns, Chas. H. . .	2.00	G.	10.00
Stedman, Mrs. Chas. . .	5.00	Vialle, Chas. A. . .	10.00
Stetson, Mrs.		W	
Frederick D.	10.00	Waite, Miss Florence	
Stetson, James H. . .	10.00	L.	5.00
Stevens, Mrs. S. D. . .	10.00	Wales, Wm. Q. . . .	2.00
Stone, Miss Caroline . .	5.00	Walker, Miss Sarah	
Stone, Mrs. Philip S. . .	2.00	C.	5.00
Story, Fannie L. . . .	5.00	Walker, Mrs. John G.	10.00
Sturtevant, Royal B. . .	5.00	Walworth, John P. . .	5.00
Swift, Merton W. . . .	5.00	Ward, Miss Caroline	
T		E.	10.00
Tapley, Miss Alice P.	60.00	Warren, Bentley W.	10.00
Tappan, Mrs.		Warren, Mrs. Samuel	
Frederick H.	10.00	D.	5.00
Tarbell, H. C.	2.00	Washburn, Rev.	
Taylor, Mrs.		Henry B.	10.00
Frederick W.	2.00	Watkins, Miss Emma	
"Cambridge"	5.00	C.	25.00
Thacher, Louis B. . . .	10.00	Webster, Mr. Andrew	
Thayer, Mrs. Edw. D. . .	5.00	G.	10.00
Thayer, Mrs. E. R. . . .	10.00	Webster, Mrs. Arthur	
Thorndike, Sturgis H. . .	25.00	G.	2.00
Todd, Thomas	5.00	Weiss, Miss A. Lora	5.00
Topliff, Miss Anna E. . .	15.00	Weld, Mr. and Mrs. C.	
Toppan, Mrs. Robert		M.	5.00
N.	10.00	Wells, Amos R. . . .	5.00
Tower, Miss Ellen M. . .	10.00	Wentworth, Mrs.	
Towne, F. B.	10.00	Chas. F.	10.00
Trowbridge, Mrs. Geo.		Wheelock, Chas. B. . .	5.00
E.	20.00	Wheelwright, Miss	
Tucker, Mrs. Helen . . .	1.00	Mary C.	10.00
Tuckerman, Mrs.		Whipple, L. E. . . .	2.50
Chas. S.	5.00	White, Miss Lizzie D.	5.00
U		White, Mrs. M. P. . .	25.00
Upham, Miss E.		Wigglesworth, George	25.00
Annie	5.00	Wilder, Herbert A. . .	10.00
		"Interested"	10.00
Amt carried forward	7,443.40	Amt carried forward	7,694.90

Amt. brought forward	7,694.90	Amt. brought forward	7,770.90
Wilcox, Miss E.		Wilson, Mr. George	
Josephine	5.00	Grafton	10.00
Williams, David W. .	5.00	Winslow, Arthur . .	10.00
Williams, Miss E.		Winsor, Mrs. Alfred .	10.00
Frances	10.00	Winsor, Miss Mary P.	5.00
Williams, John D. .	20.00	Wolcott, Mrs. Roger	10.00
Williams, Mrs. Robt.		Wood, Mrs. A. B. . .	5.00
B.	5.00	Woodbury, H. O. . .	1.00
Williams, Mrs. T. B.	10.00	Woodman, Miss Mary	25.00
Williston, Miss Emily	5.00	Woodward, Dr. S. B.	50.00
Willson, Miss Lucy B.	10.00	Wyman, Frank W. . .	10.00
Wilson, Mrs. E. B. .	5.00		
			<hr/>
Amt carried forward	7,770.90		7,906.90

March 31, 1923.

I have examined the books and accounts and receipts of the New England Watch and Ward Society, from March 1, 1922 to March 1, 1923, and verified the cash and securities, and find the same correct and properly vouched.

(Signed) HERBERT B. LORD, Auditor.

LIFE MEMBERS

FROM MARCH 1, 1922 TO MARCH 1, 1923

The payment of fifty dollars in one year with the approval of the Board of Directors constitutes any person a Life Member.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Anonymous | E. S. C. |
| A Friend | Cabot, Godfrey L. |
| A Friend | *Cabot, Mrs. W. C. |
| A Friend (through F. B. Allen) | Cabot, Thomas D. |
| *Appleton, Mrs. William | Carter, Mrs. James Richard |
| Adie, Andrew | Carter, James Richard |
| Allen, Miss M. Josephine | Cary, Mrs. Edward M. |
| Allen, Rollin H. | Caswell, William T. |
| Ames, Miss Mary S. | Chase, Alice P. |
| Amory, Mrs. C. W. | Chase, Mrs. Phillip P. |
| Anonymous | Chase, Richard D. |
| *Ayer, Mrs. Frederick | Chandler, John G. |
| Barbour, E. D. | *Clark, A. B. |
| Bater, W. H. | Clark, James E. |
| Brewer, Edward M. | Cole, Mrs. Arthur H. |
| Barrell, William L. | *Converse, E. S. |
| Bartlett, Mr. Henry | Converse, Edward W. |
| Bartlett, Mrs. Henry | *Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph |
| Batchelder, Francis | Coolidge, Mrs. T. Jefferson, Jr. |
| Beebe, J. Arthur | Cotton, Miss Elizabeth |
| Beebe, E. Pierson | *Coy, Dr. Lydia N. |
| Beech, Mrs. Herbert | *Crane, Hon. W. Murray |
| Bill, Alexander H. | Crane, Mrs. Zenas |
| Blake, Dr. Clarence J. | Cunningham, Mrs. Frederick |
| Blake, Francis | Curtis, Mrs. George S. |
| Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman | Curtis, Greeley S. |
| Bliss, William | Cutter, Abram E. |
| Boos, Dr. William F. | Cutter, Mrs. Abram E. |
| *Bowditch, Charles P. | Dalton, Mrs. Chas. H. |
| Bradley, Mrs. Charles | Davis, A. McFee |
| Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. | *Dean, Chas. A. |
| Bremer, Miss Sarah F. | *Denison, John N. |
| Briggs, Mrs. L. Vernon | Dodge, George A. |
| Briggs, L. Vernon | Douglass, The Misses |
| *Brimmer, Martin | *Eaton, William S. |
| Brooks, Gorham | *Eddy, Mrs. Mary B. G. |
| Brown & Howe | Elliot Club, Jamaica Plain |
| *Bryant, Mrs. Henry | Elliot, Mrs. J. W. |
| Burnham, Mrs. J. A. | Endicott, William, Jr. |

Eustis, Mrs. Herbert H.

*"F"

*"F"

Anonymous

Fabyan, Dr. Marshall

Farnsworth, Miss Alice

*"F. C. L."

Fisher, Mrs. R. T.

Fiske, Miss Charlotte M.

*Fiske, Mrs. J. N.

Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott

Forbes, Mrs. J. M.

Forbes, Mrs. W. H.

*"J. M. F."

*French, Jonathan

*French, J. D. W.

*French, Miss Caroline L. W.

*French, Miss Cornelia Ann

"Friday the 13th"

Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.

Ginn & Co.

Gray, Miss Ida Z.

Grinnell, H. D.

Grover, William O.

"T. S. H."

Haines, Mrs. J. H.

Hanks, Mrs. Chas. S.

*Harris, Mrs. J. N.

Haskell, Miss Mary E.

*Hearsey, Mrs. Sarah E.

Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus

Heydt, John

*Higginson, Henry L.

Holmes, Mrs. Edward

Houghton, C. S.

*Houghton, H. O.

Hooker, Miss Sarah H.

†Hunt, Miss Martha R.

"Friend"

"Friend"

*Hutchinson, George

Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur

*Hunnewell, F. W.

*Hunnewell, Miss Jane B.

Ireson, Miss Katherine C.

*Ireson, Miss Isabel

Jones, Miss Amelia H.

*Jones, Jerome

"K" A Friend

Kellen, Wm. V.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

*Kimball, Mrs. David P.

*Kimball, Mrs. M. Day

King, Delcevere

King, Theophilus

Lawrence, Roswell B.

Lawrence, W. Appleton

Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm.

*Lawrence, Amos A.

Lawson, Rev. A. G.

Lee, Joseph

*Lee, Mrs. Joseph

Longyear, J. M.

Loring, Miss L. P.

Lowell, Miss Lucy

*Lyman, Arthur T.

*Lyman, Mrs. Henry

*Lyman, Miss Julia

Lyman, Theodore

Madden, M. L.

Mason, Miss Fanny P.

Mason, Miss Ida M.

Mason, Miss Ellen F.

McArthur, Arthur

Merriman, Mrs. Daniel

*Meyer, Mrs. George A.

*Morrill, Chas. J.

*Moore, Stephen

Moors, Francis J.

Moors, Mrs. John F.

Morse, James F.

Moseley, Miss Ellen F.

Nash, Mrs. F. K.

Old South Church

Osborne, Mrs. John B.

*Paine, Robert Treat

Paine, Robert Treat Ass'n

Paine, W. A.

Peabody, Rev. E.

Peabody, Harold

Penman, John S.

Phillips, Mrs. John C.

*Pickering, Mrs. Henry

Pickman, Mrs. D. L.

Parker, Mrs. Harrison

Pierce, Mrs. A. Martin

Pierce, Mrs. A. G. Jr.

Pierce, Mrs. E. L.

*Pierce, Hon. Henry L.

Pingree, David

- Pratt, W. E.
 Prescott, Mr. & Mrs. Oliver
 *Ramsay, Rev. W. H.
 Riley, Chas. E.
 *Robinson, Roswell, R.
 Rogers, Miss A. P.
 Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.
 *Rotch, Mrs. William J.
 Russell, Robert S.
 *"A Friend"
 Sampson, Mrs. Robert de W.
 Seabury, Miss S. E.
 Sears, Mrs. George G.
 Sears, Mrs. J. M.
 Sears, Mrs. K. W.
 Shaw, Mrs. G. H.
 Sias, Mrs. Chas. D.
 Simes, Mrs. Wm.
 Searles, Victor A.
 Sprague, Mrs. Isaac
 Sprague, Isaac, Jr.
 Starret, L. S.
 St. Paul's Cathedral
 Sturgis, Mrs. Robert S.
 *Tapley, Mrs. A. P.
 Tapley, Miss Alice P.
 Taylor, William B.
 Thayer, R. S.
 *Travelli, Chas.
 Taunton Law & Order League
- Torry, Mrs. Elbridge
 *Tufts, James W.
 *Upton, George A.
 Ufford, Mrs. H. G.
 Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles
 Vera, Frank, Jr.
 Vorse, Mrs. A. B.
 Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.
 Wales, Miss M. A.
 *Walker, Grant
 Walker, Mrs. John G.
 Ward, Miss Anita S.
 *Ward, Mrs. Francis J.
 Ward, Miss M. De C.
 Webb, Mrs. Annie B.
 Weeks, Mrs. John W.
 Weld, S. M.
 Wheatland, Mrs. Stephen G.
 White, Mrs. M. P.
 Whittemore, Chas.
 Wigglesworth, George
 Anonymous
 Wilcox, Miss E. G.
 Willcox, Miss Mary A.
 Winsor, Miss M. P.
 *Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington
 Wood, Dr. R. W.
 Wood, Mrs. William M.
 *Woods, Mrs. Henry D.

†Miss Martha R Hunt has been a life member since 1887, and on her decease left the Society as Residuary Legatee a very generous share in her large estate.

* Deceased.

Does this Report Interest You?

If so, will you bring it to the attention of one *other person*?

Please Remember—

1. Our work is not remedial but preventive—our support must come from those who think and see far as well as feel—our appeal is through the head to the heart.
2. There is no other organization in the State doing or attempting to do our difficult but *most necessary work*.
3. We have no financial solicitors. Our money is raised by mail or by the personal work of the Directors and Secretary. This means that it is raised with the *very minimum of expense*.
4. This last year we have won over 99% of all prosecutions brought—this means *careful work*.

Our Vital, Preventive Work for the Protection of Youth Needs—

1. Many more members — many more contributors.
2. A much larger endowment fund.

Checks may be made to the

New England Watch and Ward Society,

120 Boylston St., Room 526

Tel. Beach 5100



